



EASTERN SHORE

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From the PALLADIUM.

ALL the ancient writers agree, that the most democratic states are the most subject to dissensions and factions. —Angus Gallus, remarking on this propensity in the Romans, that all good citizens ought to be obliged to take their part in these contests—and he thinks that Nelson was right in requiring that they should. He supposes that if all good citizens take sides in these disputes, they will take different sides; that, of course, they will moderate the fury of both parties, and that their interference will be useful in the event to the public—as which ever prevails, the best men will be foremost among the conquerors.

The correctness of this last opinion may be doubted. It may be doubted for instance, whether good men will take different sides, though we admit they might. Justice will be on one side; Reason on the other. It may be doubted, also, whether the best men in the world company would remain for any length of time better than their associates. Evil communications would corrupt good manners. It may, also, be doubted, that if the good men set out with some principles, they will not proceed long without some passions. —They will not be admonished by their associates, and least of all suspected by themselves, of course they will be more violent than slaves of understanding—they will trust more to good intentions in others than those who do not are conscious of bad ones in themselves. They will be despots and fanatics. —They will be violent when they begin as the Pharisee, but corrupt when they end as Brutus and Cato.

Again we may say, that if violence should not make the good men violent, it will certainly strip them of power & influence with their party, and when the combat between contending factions is drawing to a close, they will be abandoned by their associates if they hold position of power, and despised if they lose it. Mr. Necker, in 1793, was more than true—in 1793, a fugitive. It is possible that the ancient republics, though devoted to endless struggles, yet possessed some inscrutable force to balance the powers of the combatants; and therefore the opinion of Angus Gallus may be better founded than it seems to be.

This is certain, the freest modern governments produce, by the very law of their being, the virulent hatred of their worst citizens—with whom the good can neither associate nor make a common cause. The virtuous wish to preserve order and the systems of order, law and religion. The sons of Rapine, eager to destroy, pretend to reform. They call every thing old, abuse, and every thing new, philosophy.

How, then, can the separation of our good citizens on the two sides promote the public good, for the reasons and in the degree, the ancient writer we have quoted, supposes. If the factions of the Peace should join the thieves, they would not convert them to honesty. Robbers will not have good company, but if they had, they would reject it for good booty.

The classification of parties perhaps was different in the Greek Republics. In modern times, and especially since the French revolution the two parties divide with vice and virtue.

It cannot be, therefore, that the dissensions of Jacobins can prove any

better than the triumph of vice. The needy among them want plunder; the restless, change; the ambitious, power; and the malignant, revenge; all want something that may tantalize for a time, but in the end will surely kill.

Look round, fellow citizens, and doubt, if you can, that such is the prospect of America, and such the fatal reproach of France. Read what experience has chiselled on her grave stone.

From the BALANCE.

Messrs. Editors,
PURSUING your advice, I have read with attention the congressional article in the last Balance; and from that and several other circumstances which have fallen under my observation, I am induced to believe, that there are in the United States a vast number of characters, who, like the men, are in the habit of "looking on every side, but never looking down"—ambitious and designing men, who while they are clamoring about liberty, equality, &c. the rights of the people, have no other object in view, than to obtain offices & emoluments for themselves—wicked demagogues and hypocrites, who, perceiving the unsuspecting people to be the slaves of law & order, are in hopes thereby to fasten on their necks a yoke of iron.

Previous to the changes which took place in our government last spring, a gentleman (who always took care to inform me that he was a warm Republican and Friend of the people) used frequently to call at my cottage, and converse with me on political affairs; & as I ever professed, with the greatest truth, an ignorance of these matters, he undertook (with the most disinterested motives, no doubt) to instruct me in the weighty concerns of state. —He began by informing me that the federal administration was extremely corrupt: I expressed some surprise at this, and with a considerable degree of anxiety enquired, if the system then under operation was not adopted by General Washington. He replied in the affirmative, and observed, that Washington, though a well meaning old man, was nevertheless very weak & childish, & that Adams, Hamilton, Pickens, and others, who wished to establish a Monarchy in America, had contrived to get him entirely under their control—that they persuaded him to sanction the British treaty, which was the first step towards an alliance—and, finally, that before his death he had entered into all their corrupt schemes. You may suppose Messrs. Editors, that this relation had awakened all my attention, my friend and preceptor proceeded to state, that since Adams had come to the government, his party had been pursuing a system of the most deadly hostility towards the people—that they were oppressing them with taxes—that they had enacted a sedition law to further complaints; and were raising a standing army to enforce obedience to their wicked and tyrannical decrees. He said almost innumerable other crimes to the charge of the federal administration, which I have not at present time to mention, but must give until a more convenient opportunity. He concluded, however, by asserting, that the only means by which the people could remedy this evil, was to make an immediate change in the officers of government. He

gave me to understand, that if certain men, whose names he mentioned, were to be promoted to the government of the country, the republic might be saved.—Yes, said he, with much apparent candor and sincerity, let the republicans obtain the power, & we shall soon see blessed times—the people will be relieved from their burdens, and all will begin to taste the sweets of liberty.

It is strange that such declarations, enforced in the most solemn manner, should make a political convert of an uneducated farmer! No!—I acknowledge candidly, that I believed the assertions which I heard, and remained in my error, until recent circumstances undeceived me.

I suppose that my disinterested preceptor received for his active exertions in procuring votes, the same reward that is bestowed on an Indian warrior for the scalps he takes in battle, for he has lately obtained a lucrative (I will not say honorable) office; and now the cloven foot, which he artfully concealed under his mantle of republicanism, is clearly exhibited.

If any of my fellow farmers, have been duped in the manner related above, they have nothing to do to undeceive themselves, but to observe the conduct of the ruling party in Congress. Let them particularly notice the solicitude of the friends of the people, for removing the tax on coaches, while a heavy duty is permitted to remain on the salt with which we season our porridge.

A FLOUGHMAN.
At his fireside.

From the PALLADIUM.

All higher knowledge in her presence falls degraded. Wisdom in discourse with her loses, discountenanced, and like folly shows. Authority and Reason on her wait. As one intended first, not after made Occasionally; and to consummate all, Greatness of mind, and Nobleness, their seat Build in her lovliest, and create an awe About her, as a guard angelic plac'd, Pat. Lost.

Messrs. Editors,
IT is every day lamented, that a woman is valued more for her beauty than her sense—more for vivacity than for wit—and that she is more likely to get a husband by a good taste in dancing, than by a good taste for books. The mind, they tell us every day, is nothing, a fine face every thing.

There has been a great deal of dispute on this point. Some deny the fact—some justify it, and say women are inferior to men—others study hard for the remedy. They think the world is neither so fond of it, to prefer tinsel charms, that the small pox, or six pimples, or two years' wear, or the birth of the first child, will banish; or so stupid as to that its eyes much longer to the graces of a cultivated mind, which grow brighter as they wear, and more precious as they are communicated.

It happens on this subject, as in most others resembling it, that the most terms in philosophy think nothing is only words, and their visionary sci-

ence to practice. If instead of being a little more than brutes, men would be patient enough to be only a little less than angels, this universe, now so lustrous and heavy, that turns round to like a top, more than half asleep, would be a paradise, waked up to new joy, and lighted up with a splendor brighter than sunshine.

Gentlemen and ladies, or, if this were an advertisement to sell waxes & perfumes, it should be, Ladies and Gentlemen, do not all this pretty talk. What a pity we cannot catch hold of one of the long reins of wild geese & sail delightfully up to the moon.—There all is poetry and love—there swains and nymphs would scorn to boil a tea kettle with any fire not made of spices—the fruits of Eden hang on the trees, and the birds all sing Italian airs that they learned at the play house.

The writer is discreet enough to remember, that this same subject of love and the ladies will not bear laughter. It will as little, perhaps, admit of serious discussion—especially in a newspaper.

This is certain, that very frivolous accomplishments are chiefly required from women, and are thought by many to be enough for them. For a woman with superior sense, or a more than common improvement of what the late French nation would be called by many to be an intruder into the state of men. They would consider her as a sort of disciple of Mary Wollstonecraft.

It is not true, that sense and learning are not titles to respect—it is not true, that men are jealous of the superiority of women in such a degree as by a sort of general understanding among themselves to restrict the field of female encroachment.

To be good mothers, agreeable companions, and advocates for good manners and good morals, are the chief duties of women. It is far from being ascertained that women are in the least inferior in the highest qualifications of the mind to men. But this is clear, that different qualifications are wanted and expelled from them. Qualifications that are not seat at rote or as brilliant as those of the orator, general or statesman, but of infinitely more importance to the happiness of mankind. The very circumstance, that they are not rare, while it dims their lustre, heightens their use. Indeed few women are found very unfit to appear to advantage as wives and companions, unless they have been spoiled by bad education & bad husbands.

To qualify women to be respectable and agreeable, education is of more importance than genius, and sweetness of temper is infinitely more essential than wit and learning.—When, therefore, women are preferred because they have beauty, to others who have sense and learning, the men are not always so very much in the wrong as they appear to be. A young man desires a pleasing companion. He knows that he admires beauty. He thinks it, as all the world does, the fair picture of graces of the mind. He marries on the strength of his belief that there is heaven in the heart as well as in the face; and truly there are more men than women formed by an opinion of their beauty. —But that fine women as prize make excellent wives as those who are ugly enough to be called clowns.

But as young men seek good companions, it is certain that women are

men would prove such! I pray you, of this generation of Dutchmen, all eager to get money, for one hour to remember, that a young man, who never reads any thing but the prices current of his ledger, would not choose to marry a wife who would be a mere book, always a great deal wiser than he is in the humour to be. Her company would be a hard study, a business of plodding, not a pleasing relaxation, such as nine-tenths of mankind need and desire, when cares that oppress all day are to be thrown off, and the shop is shut. In other words, the men do not know enough for wives so immensely wise, as some of your essayists would have them to be in future.

Moreover, men marry young, when their own judgments are immature; & of all subjects of judgment, that which most frequently baffles it, is matrimony. The characters, on both sides, are often as little formed as the judgment, and time only can determine what sort of men and women they will be.

In an affair therefore, of so much importance to the happiness of life, it is fortunate that extraordinary gifts, either of nature or education, are not essential. A woman of good sense, & amiable temper, lucky enough to have a very good husband, (a character not one tenth part so common as that of a very good wife,) will improve in worth faster than she fades in charms. Her family, in which she is to practice every virtue, will be the school in which she will learn them all. Her education really begins where it is supposed to have ended. She neglects her piano forte, and treats music with the contempt that is due to the most frivolous of all arts. Every day her husband, her acquaintance and her children, demand from her virtues exercise enough to make them habits as well as principles, and prescribe a discipline for her judgment that will surely give it strength and often lustre. She is in a course of incessant improvement, in regard to life and manners, as certainly as the philosopher who devotes himself to experiment. She becomes the pleasing companion of her husband, and, as time lops off other friends, his only one. She forms the minds of her children, and experience shows that their fortune in life chiefly depends on mothers. A bad husband seldom spoils a family, unless he also spoils his wife. Our wives are also the keepers of good morals and good manners, and no society becomes deeply corrupted till they are so. Alas, poor France!—Where divorces have made marriage itself unholly.

Now, Messrs. Printers, is it right to insult women with reproaches for their pretended inferiority to men, and to make so many young fellows pretend that they value no charms but those of the mind, when the truth is, that no nation is more distinguished than our own for happy marriages; & no women are more amiable, virtuous and reputable than our Americans? It is, indeed, true, that the plan of female education is bad, but most of our notions about it are still worse. It is a proof how excellent women are, that after so much neglect of their education, and often so much more pains to pervert it, they are still excellent, in sense our equals, in temper and morals our superiors.

CLEOMBROTUS.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Dorchester county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the Personal Estate of Christopher Birchhead, late of the said county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon to the subscribers on or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 24th day of February, 1802.

ROBERT SULLIVAN,
CLEM. SULLIVAN,
Advs. De bonis non of
Christopher Birchhead.

WANTED

TO purchase from 10 to 12 Negroes, for which a generous price in cash will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
April 6, 1802.

American Intelligence.

PETERSBURGH (Virg.) April 13.

In our paper of the 23d ult. we mentioned, that Mr. George Hay and Mr. James Rind, of Richmond, had declared themselves candidates to represent that city in the General Assembly. These gentlemen were both of that same political sentiment, except that they differed in opinion on the late decision of Congress respecting the Judiciary. Dr. John Adams, a Federalist has since come forward as a candidate. In consequence of which the Republicans of that city have had two meetings, in order to unite in the support of one of the republican candidates, as the only effectual means of defeating the election of Dr. Adams. The following is an account of their meeting on Wednesday last, taken from The Recorder, a paper published in that city by Henry Pace and James T. Callender.

On Wednesday last, at five in the evening a considerable number of citizens assembled at the capitol. The reason of calling this meeting was to determine for what candidate, the republicans should agree to vote. Mr. Rind and Mr. Hay, are the two candidates on that side. Dr. Adams stands alone on the other. The republicans are the most numerous party; that is to say, since it was known that Mr. Adams was to be turned out. Upon this prospect before them, a number of weather cock characters veered into the ranks of victory, and have now the hardiness to bowl out, concerning their uniform adherence to the cause of freedom. Eh?

The business was opened by Major Duval. He wished, he said, to give offence to no party. He advised the republicans to avoid division of their voices, between the two candidates, & to act with that unanimity, that moderation, the firmness, which the occasion demanded.

Mr. George Smith, recommended an adjournment as the meeting was not sufficiently numerous.

Mr. Henry Banks approved of the motion from a different reason. He condemned the idea of capotes to settle before hand what was to be done. He predicted, (and his prediction was accomplished with the utmost precision and rapidity) that the meeting would produce nothing but mutual animosity, and general confusion. He also remarked that the example of the capital might spread into the country. The freedom of election would thus be gradually destroyed; & then farewell to liberty.

Mr. Harvey made a long speech; but we cannot find room for even one sixth part of what might be printed. This gentleman recommended Mr. Hay, because Mr. Rind had deserted his party. As a proof of this, he produced a Baltimore paper. In this there was reprinted Mr. Rind's letter to the citizens. The printer then remarked that Mr. Jefferson's popularity was going down hill in Virginia; and he gave as an evidence of it, this letter from Mr. Rind. We admire the independent spirit of that letter as coming from a man that does not trundle to either party. But as for a desertion of Mr. Jefferson, it has no more to do with that, than with Newton's Fluxions. The republicans in congress, with Mr. Giles at their head, are just now knocking down the mint. This was an establishment first recommended to congress by Mr. Jefferson, in a report which is printed, and which we have read. It is now seven years ago, since Mr. Madison, the present secretary of state, told the writer of this article that he had always considered the mint as a superfluous establishment. But does it, from all this, follow that Mr. Madison, & Mr. Giles, are at variance with Mr. Jefferson? Have not the whole gentlemen at the bar of Philadelphia, with Mr. Dallas, Mr. Jefferson's own attorney general in the front of them, memorialized both houses of congress in favor of Mr. Adams's Judiciary System? And is Mr. Dallas to be told that he is a deserter? In the name of all that distinguishes man from an inferior animal, we ask you, citizens of Richmond! if such groundless, such self-blinded calumnies are to be dubbed arguments for excluding Mr. Rind? Vote for

Mr. Hay, and welcome! He is a most able and proper man. But do not reject Mr. Rind for reasons which are disgraceful only to those that make use of them.

You have read or heard perhaps of the very ingenious and valuable debates in the convention of 1788, in this city. If we understand Mr. Madison's speeches on that occasion, and if he explained the constitution correctly, the repeal of Mr. Adams's law was unconstitutional. Mr. Madison certainly thinks so still. Hence, if you see it proper to call Mr. Rind a deserter, Mr. Madison is also a deserter.

Mr. Rind condemns the dumb majority of republicans for refusing thrice successively in one day, to answer their antagonists. Has Mr. Jefferson said that he approves of this silence? Or is the President of the United States to be degraded into the drill sergeant, the fugal man of the majority battalion of the two houses of congress?

If to think for himself, and to speak what he thinks, is the mark of a deserter, then we are contented to acknowledge that we deserve such a character. "If this be federalism," said one of the auditors of Judge Chase in this city, "God protect me from it!" If to say what one does not think is to be christened republicanism, we join in the deprecation.

Governor McKean is surely a republican. He has openly condemned the repeal of the judiciary act. Many of the most eminent law characters however the continent, men whose political tenets are quite as well grounded as those of Mr. Harvey and his friends, condemn the law. If all these persons are to be as unworthy of confidence, then the republican party, like Milton's Moloch, are cloven down to the waist. For what reason, therefore, should Mr. Harvey's little phial of vengeance be poured exclusively on the head of Mr. Rind?

If Congress can do it, consistently with the public welfare, we should rejoice in seeing the whole tribe of Federal Judges swept from the face of the earth. We rejoice in the repeal of the late law. But this repeal would be dearly purchased by declaring such men as Dallas, McKean, and thirty of the first lawyers in Philadelphia, are unfit for any public office whatever. We return to the Capitol.

The meeting was chiefly occupied by a personal altercation between two gentlemen. To detail the particulars would be easy, on our part; and to some people it might be very entertaining. But the subject is delicate, and we forbear to meddle with it.

The meeting broke up without coming to any conclusion.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated April 19.

"It is this moment stated to me that a vessel from Bordeaux brings an account that Lord Cornwallis has left Amiens, & his hostilities were expected to recommence. He departed on the 13th ult.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

Captain Peable has resigned his situation in the navy on account of ill health.

INGENIOUS DISCOVERY.

St. Aubin, a man of letters at Paris, and member of the tribunals, gives in the Journal of Commerce, of the 20th of January, the following account of bateau plongeur, a diving boat lately discovered by Mr. Fulton, an American.

"I have, says he, just been to inspect the plan and design of a nautilus, or diving boat, invented by Mr. Fulton, similar to that with which he lately made his curious and interesting experiments at Havre and Brest.

"The diving boat, in the construction of which he is now employed, will be capacious enough to contain eight men, and provisions enough for twenty days, and will be of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge 100 feet under water, if necessary. He has contrived a pressurizer for air, which will enable eight men to remain under water for eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat. When she is to dive, she masts and sails are struck.

"In making his experiments at Havre,

Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but held his boat parallel to the horizon at any given depth. He proved that the compass points as correctly under water as on the surface, and that while under water the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means contrived for that purpose.

"It is not twenty years since all Europe was astonished at the first ascension of men in balloons; perhaps in a few years they will not be less surprised to see a flotilla of diving boats, which on a given signal, shall to avoid the pursuit of an enemy, plunge under water, and rise again several leagues from the place where they descended.

"The invention of balloons has hitherto been of no advantage, because no means have been found to direct their course. But if such means could be discovered, what would become of camps, cannon, fortresses, and the whole art of war?

"But if we have not succeeded in steering the balloon, and even were it possible to attain that object, the case is different with the diving boat, which can be conducted under water in the same manner as upon the surface. It has the advantage of sailing like a common boat, and at the same time when it is pursued. With these qualities it is fit for carrying secret orders; to favour a blockaded port, to examine the force and position of an enemy in their own harbors. These are some evident benefits which the diving boat at present promises. But who can see all the consequences of this discovery, for the improvements of which it is susceptible? Mr. Fulton has already added to his boat a machine, by means of which he blows up a large boat in the port of Brest; and if by future experiments the same effect could be produced on frigates or ships of the line, what will become of maritime wars, & where will sailors be found on man ships of war, when it is a physical certainty, that they may every moment be blown into the air by means of a diving boat, against which no human foresight can guard them."

April 28.

By the ship Anthony Mangin, arrived here on Saturday from London, which place she left March 15th, we have received London papers to that date.

The definitive treaty was not signed, a categorical answer was to be given on the 15th. Warlike preparations were going on in England, supported by some as certain indications of approaching hostility, and by others as steps of precaution. The most profound secrecy with which the negotiations at Amiens is conducted, hides the causes of delay, or leaves them to conjecture, and excludes data by which to judge the issue of the negotiations; the opinion seems more prevalent that the treaty will not be signed.

Orders for re-visitualizing the channel fleet for five months under Cornwallis, the immediate sailing of 10 sail of the line, &c. have given rise to a general belief that the ministry do not expect the signing of the Definitive Treaty; some of the London editors appear rather in the belief that the warlike preparations are merely cautionary, & that the negotiations at Amiens will terminate according to the general wishes of the world.

We subjoin the remarks of the editor of the Sun of the 11th inst.

"We view the situation of the country, at the present moment, not as some persons do, with despondency, but certainly not without a great degree of anxiety. We are anxious, not so much to see the Definitive Treaty signed, not so much to be nominally at peace with France, but that we should be at peace with a reasonable hope of continuing so. The clamour raised against the former ministers was, they did not really wish for peace; the cry set up amongst some persons against the present is, that they wish for it upon any terms. These accusations are equally unfounded. If the pressure upon the people has been great, the circumstances of the times have been unprecedented. Not only have we been driven and forced to war, but no candid man will confidently say, that from its commencement to the present hour, we could have closed it without a sacrifice of our honor & independence. The spirit of party, we know, has dictated another language. We have heard it said, that it depended upon ministers to terminate the War whenever they chose—but this assertion is contradicted by every notorious fact. The most favorable opportunity for obtaining

Peace, since the commencement of the war, appeared to be that which the present ministers so readily seized. We hope they will obtain it; but sure we are, that they will do every thing in their power for that purpose, consistent only with the honor and safety of the nation; and if they are required to sacrifice these, they will be as little ready to concede them, as the country would be to justify them, if they ventured to make such a concession. We do not presume to state with any degree of accuracy, what may have passed in the course of the negotiation. It has been generally understood, that the two principal questions in the preliminaries which remained for discussion, which relate to the settlement of the island of Malta, and that which respects the payment of the expenses of prisoners of war, have not yet been brought to a point. As to the first, any settlement of it, which would in fact give to France the dominion over it, we should look upon as entirely inconsistent with the spirit of the preliminaries—the other we consider as a subject of less importance; but it is clear, that according to the law of nations, to which the question is referred, each nation is bound to pay the expense of the maintenance of its own subjects, when prisoners in an enemy's country.

If, as we have heard it reported, new pretensions have been brought forward by France, we should look upon such pretensions, according to the nature of them, either as evidence of insincerity in the whole negotiation, or as urged only to be again conceded as the price of some other condition, which it was the real purpose of the negotiation to obtain. If it is the object of Buonaparte to be acknowledged as president of the Italian republic, although we do not think the question itself of great consequence, yet even that point might be brought forward in such a disposition as to render it impossible to concede it; and it will always be recollected that there can be no justice in such a proposal, as it is a title acquired by the chief consul since the signature of the preliminaries. The question must be, as much the subject of consideration with his Majesty's ministers, as the matter itself which is brought forward for discussion in the course of the negotiation.

But we feel with many of our countrymen that it is essential to our interests that the negotiations should not be permitted to continue to be protracted. There can be no fair ground to lengthen it; and it is evidently disadvantageous to this country, that it should long continue in its present state. Ministers, we know are aware of this, and are we satisfied that after having given time for the fair discussion of every unsettled point, after having offered every arrangement which a fair construction of the preliminaries called upon them to propose, they will insist simply upon their fair and just pretensions, and that much time will not elapse before this important question is brought to a point. We might have inferred this from their general character and dispositions, but we have stronger ground for asserting that such will be their conduct.

On Sunday last the Rev. James Inglis was ordained co-pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city. The ceremony commenced with the solo of "Comfort ye, my people," &c. from Handel. The Rev. Dr. Smith, president of Princeton college, preached an excellent sermon; after which the Rev. Dr. Muir explained the nature of their church government, defeated on the duties of the pastor, and the relationship between him and the people over whom he was set; he then put the questions to the licentiate and people as usual; the ceremony of laying on hands, and the solemnities of ordaining proceeded; after which was performed, the

ORDINATION ANTHEM;

Selected from Handel's Messiah.

(Chorus.) O thou that tellest good tidings to Zion, good tidings to Jerusalem, arise; say unto the cities of Judah, behold your God. Behold the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.

(Solo.) How beautiful are the feet of him that bringeth glad tidings

of salvation; that faith, unto Zion thy God reigneth.

(Chorus.) Break forth into joy—glad tidings—for the Lord hath comforted his people—Amen.

Rev. Mr. Maffet, then delivered the charge. Besides the Anthem, &c. 3 psalms were performed in a style of excellence pronounced by judges superior to any thing of the kind heretofore witnessed in this place. The whole concluded with a grand chorus from Handel.

Important from Europe.

To English readers, of the utmost consequence must be intelligence we are about to extract from a London paper, tho' to American readers perhaps not of so great moment. It is certainly a matter of high necessity to give the following account of the dress in which the royal family appeared at Covent Garden Theatre on the never to be forgotten twenty fifth of February last.

The King was dressed, as usual, in regimentals; the Queen & the Princesses in white & silver, except the Princess Elizabeth, who wore a dark colored robe pretty high on the bosom. That of the Princess Amelia was cut considerably lower than the robes of her royal sisters. The sleeves were all short and full, and the muffs black or white. The Queen wore a clove cap, richly ornamented with diamonds, but no feathers; the head dresses of the Princesses were all in hair, with plumes of white ostrich feathers, except the Princess Elizabeth's, which was scarlet poppy colour, and the Princess Amelia's, which was a light blue.

The sagacious author of the above has quite left us in the dark as to the important causes that might have operated to induce Princess Amelia to have her robes "cut considerably lower than those of her royal sisters;" perhaps by the arrival of another vessel the reasons will have been developed; at present we must be contented with the simple fact, without being able to dive into the bosom of the fair Princess for causes, which, strange as it may seem, are unknown even to London editors. However, we cannot but suggest the possibility that the Princess Elizabeth was induced to have her robe higher in the bosom, than her royal sister Amelia, on account of her inability to sport so enticing a bosom as her younger sisters might; still this is mere conjecture; we are surprised the editor of the "Star," with the usual accuracy of the London editors, had not sifted this affair to the bottom, before he obtruded his imperfect statement.

From a general return of the militia of Pennsylvania, made to the governor by the adj. general, it appears that the total number, including artillery, cavalry, grenadiers, light infantry and riflemen, amounts to 88,707.

A New Druggist Shop.

next door to the New Market House.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the Public in General, that he has received from Philadelphia an Extensive Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c. including nearly every article made use of in the Materia Medica, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

Having formed such correspondence in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore as will enable me to procure the best and latest imported Drugs—those who think proper to honor me with their custom may be assured of obtaining their Medicines Genuine, & on the most advantageous terms.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Juor.

Easton, May 3, 1802.

I expect in a few weeks an Extensive Assortment of Paints, Oils, &c.

J. S. Junr.

Blank Executions,
For Sale at this Office,

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 4.

The following letter from a young gentleman to his Father on this Shore, was yesterday very politely presented to the editor for publication.

Cape-Francois, April 5, 1802.

HONORED FATHER,

I arrived here third inst. after a passage of 20 days, occasioned principally by adverse winds and a sick crew. The market has been glutted with every species of commerce, naval stores & provisions have never been since the arrival of the fleet, worth any thing. When I shall be able to leave this Heaven only knows, for the delays and difficulties of doing business are increasing numerous and fatiguing. Perhaps I shall not get away for several weeks.

There have been several actions between the whites and blacks, in all of which, a few trifling advantages excepted the blacks have been successful as far as I can collect from the Americans, for the French observe a profound silence on the subject. The whites have lost a number of men, but how many cannot be known. They have also lost one of their line of battle ships on the reef before the harbor, where two others that were saved received considerable damage, beside leaving all their guns behind when they got off. Toussaint seems determined to stand out to the last, and ready to meet any event. He fights on fair and equal ground, and with an intrepidity little expected by the army of the mighty republic. His brother Paul and another of his generals have surrendered themselves prisoners. The latter had beat the French three successive days, and at his surrender said that he had fought to convince the whites that he had courage and conduct to fight. For it seems the French had received an impression that robbed them of all confidence and most of their courage—to do away the injustice of this idea appears to be the ruling principle in this heroic fellow. His spirit could not brook the reflection cast on the character of his country, and to remove it he fought against inclination, his interest and his friends. The commander in chief told him he should hold in his army the pay and rank he held under Toussaint. His sword he said was his rank, and that he had given up. He was however retained in commission. Regaud is either in confinement or not to be found. I cannot tell which, on suspicion of his having had communication with Toussaint.

They are sending their fleet to Europe as fast as possible from a fear that England means to play them a trick. They are sailing every day as fast as they can get ready. This is the news of the day, collected from the best sources within my reach.

Navy of Tripoli.

During the recent contest between Tripoli and America, the Bey made more than ordinary exertions to maintain the influence which the paltly policy of Europe has suffered him to usurp; his whole force consisted of no more than seven vessels—one built in America, bearing the flag of the admiral, Murad Radze, alias Peter Lisse, an English renegade, mounting 18 nine pounders on her main deck, 6 fours, on her quarter deck, 2 bow and stern chases, and carrying 300 men; a Swedish built barque ship, fitted out at Malta, carrying 20 six-pounders & 150 men; a Swedish built brig, mounting 14 fours, and 120 men; two polacres carrying 18 four pounders, and 100 men each; and two quarter galleys, built at Malta, one rowing 28 oars, the other 24, each having four guns and 120 men; the whole badly equipped. The Bey had more vessels, but had not hands to navigate them. The Tripolitans are animated in their attack: they first fire a broadside, then shout with a view to intimidate their enemies, and next attempt to board; but if they are repulsed in the first encounter, they rarely hazard a second.

Died—on Tuesday night last at about the hour of nine o'clock, Mrs. Ann Denny, relict of the late Mr. James Denny, of Talbot county.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Tuesday the 27th inst. A Negro Woman named Jinny, with three small children, the oldest child is a girl of about 4 years old, and her second child is a boy of about 3 years old, the third child is a girl of about 4 months old. This Negro woman Jinny and her 3 children are Mulattoes, but the two youngest children are brighter mulattoes than the mother and her oldest child, they were supposed to be stolen away by Jinny's husband, Richard Wilson, a Free mulatto man, with a large bushy head, and a little peck marked, about six feet two inches high, he wore a way a round blue jacket and blue cloth pantaloons, but the rest of his cloathing is unknown; all those people have very large thick lips. Any person or persons apprehending & securing the said Richard Wilson, his wife Jinny, and her three small children in any jail so that I may get them again shall receive the above reward paid by me.

EDWARD BROMWELL, Sen.
Oxford, Talbot county,
April 30, 1802.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the estate of William Elgers Hinch, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to produce the same regularly attested to the subscriber, or Tufman Leavitt, on or before the first day of July next, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payments.

MARY HITCH.

Administratrix of Wm. E. Hinch,
Somerset county,
Jan. 23, 1802. } 3m.

TO BE SOLD

A VALUABLE Plantation lying in Wye Neck, in Queen-Ann's county, containing about three hundred and forty acres—There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, granary, one barn, a greenhouse, corn house, stable, carriage house, and several other useful out buildings, all in good repair, and a good apple orchard for keeping cider. This farm is beautifully and advantageously situated on a fine navigable river, which waters form a natural harbor on two sides of its extensive front, which is a considerable expense in the article of fencing, besides affording an abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their respective seasons. The soil is extremely fertile and well adapted to all kinds of grain, tobacco and grass. The title is indisputable. The premises will be shown, and the terms of sale made known, on application to

JOHN KING DOWNES.

Wye Neck, Queen-Ann's county,
March 2, 1802.

RUN away from the subscriber living near Dover Ferry, a Negro Woman named Cate. She went off in the night of the 18th inst. April: she is a short well-made negro, about 30 years old; is likely and talks fast in common conversation. She took all her cloathing with her, and as she had a variety thereof it is needless to describe her dress. It is supposed that she is gone upwards, as it is said she was seen near the mill known by the name of Hardcastle's mill, in Talbot county. Cate formerly belonged to Thomas Barrow of the county aforesaid, deceased, and after his decease she was the property of Benjamin Barrow, who is also deceased; and the subscriber being the administrator debonit non of Benjamin Barrow is under the necessity of thus giving public notice that whoever takes up the said negro and brings her to the subscriber shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars if taken in this state, and if out of this state Twenty Dollars.

DAVID D. BARROW.

April 24th, 1802.

THE Subscribers hereby inform their Friends and Customers that they have now opened a Granary at Skipton on Wye River for the immediate Reception of Wheat and Corn, where punctual attendance will be given for that purpose.

SAMUEL THOMAS,
NICHOLAS MARTIN, Junr.
Easton, March 9, 1802.

A Valuable Farm for Sale,

CONTAINING about 550 acres situated in Queen Ann's county near the head of Wye River, and distant about three miles from Wye Mill. 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 250 acres are very heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centerville, to which place wood may be conveniently transported; between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the Richest bottom, and particularly adapted to grass. The improvements consist of an overstock house, barn, corn-house, and negro quarters, and there has been lately planted a peach orchard, containing about 300 trees of the choicest kinds. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms. Apply to

W. RICHMOND,
living near the premises.
Queen Ann's County, } 2 m.
April 20, 1802. }

Wanted Immediately

A HEALTHY Young Woman with a good breast of milk, without a child. Such a one, by an early application at this office, will meet with liberal encouragement.
April 27.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make a payment of Distribution to the Heirs of James Lowe, deceased, before or on the 15th day June next, otherwise the law may preclude their claims.

JOHN LOWE, Adm'r.

April 20, 1802.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with a copy of the Will annexed, on the personal estate of Morgan Brown, late of Kent county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before first Monday in November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of April, 1802.

MORGAN BROWN, Adm'r.
Copy of the Will annexed.

IN CHANCERY.

April 9, 1802.

ORDERED, that the sale made by John Black, as stated in his Report, this day filed, of the Real Estate of Isaac Perkins, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the fifteenth day of June next, provided a Copy of this Order be inserted in Cowen's newspaper three times before the end of May next.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. C. C.

IN CHANCERY.

April 13th, 1802.

ORDERED that the Sale made by John Davidson, Trustee of twelve acres, part of Partnership, belong to Joseph Massey, at the price of Twenty five cents per acre, to the heirs of Joseph Sturges, who is stated to have purchased and paid for the same, and of 42 acres, part of said tract to Be-well Green, at the price of Seventeen Shillings per acre, on account of the disputed title, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 6th day of July next; Provided a Copy of this Order be inserted in Cowen's newspaper three times before the end of May next.

A. C. HANSON,
Chancellor.

The Editor very respectfully requests that of his friends who are in arrears for the Herald, advertisements, and other printing, that they will be so obliging as to make their respective payments as early as possible.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Public Vendue,

The subscriber being appointed by a Decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, Trustee to Sell and Convey all the Real Estate of Joseph Deford, the heirs of Joseph Deford, late of Talbot county, deceased, for the use of the creditors of the said Joseph Deford, in pursuance thereof,

WILL be offered at Public Sale at the house of Wm. Gifford, Hiltborough, on Monday the 21st day of May, at 10 o'clock, P. M. all the Real Estate of the said Joseph Deford, being part of a Tract of Land called Keld's Inheritance, containing about One Hundred Acres of Land; about 60 acres cleared and in tillage, a Dwelling House thereon, with a brick chimney, and about 30 apple trees; well watered and plenty of wood, about two miles from Tuckahoe Bridge, lying in Talbot county; William Jones who lives on the premises will show any person who may want to view the land & improvements. The terms of sale will be twelve months credit, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Possession will be given on the day of sale to the purchaser, but no deed will be executed until the purchase money is paid. The creditors of the said Joseph Deford are hereby directed to exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers to the Chancery court in 3 months from the day of sale.

FRANCIS SELLERS,
Trustee.

Caroline County, }
April 20, 1802. }

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Roberts, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce the same, by

JAMES PRICE,

Attorney in fact for
George Roberts, Administrator of
John Roberts, Esq.

April 13, 1802.

Postponement of Sale.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber being appointed Trustee by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery for the purpose of selling and conveying of Land mortgaged by Levin Dorman of Somerset county to William Adams of the same county, under a decree from A. C. Hanson, Chancellor of Maryland, to me directed in favor of William Coleman and wife, with power to sell the said mortgaged land for sale on the premises the 15th day of May next.

This land lies within five or six miles of Prince's Anne Town, and is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian Corn and tobacco, and has on it considerable improvements, such as houses, orchards, &c. Contains about two hundred and eighty six acres, and is very well supplied with excellent timber.

The land will be sold in lots, or entire as may best suit the interest and the purchaser. The purchaser will be required to pay the money immediately, or on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor.

HENRY J. CARROLL,
Trustee.

Somerset county
March 12, 1802. }

BLANKS

of all kind Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch.

WANTED.

A BOY, of about 12 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.

Caution.

WHEREAS my wife Peggy HICK, has obtained in fact a divorce from me, that I cannot live with her, I forewarn all persons from dealing with her on any account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts after this date.

HENRY HICK.

March 5, 1802.

Notice.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for the encouragement he has received since he has opened Public House in Easton, and informs them, that he has removed to the corner House near the court house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Traub, and lately by Mr. James Roper, where he has supplied himself with a set of trusty servants, and purposes keeping a good Stock of the Best of Liquors, and is determined that nothing shall be wanting for the accommodation of gentlemen. From these advantages, and his attention to serve, he hopes to merit a continuance of public favor.

SOLOMON LOWE.

February 16, 1802.

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Standing Committee of the Board of Trustees have appointed and engaged the Rev. FRANCIS BARCLAY as Professor of the Languages in the Schools of the Academy; and that this department of the Institution will accordingly be opened under his direction on the first Monday of May next.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN COATS, Chairman,

March 13, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, intend to meet at Easton every Tuesday until the last day of April next, in order to make such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

Per order
THOMAS BANNING, CL.

March 15, 1802.

IN COUNCIL

Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this State, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegrapher, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bart-gis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINCKNEY, CLK.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this State, and no other, above twenty one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this State above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, elections of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this State repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directed, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

FOR SALE

At the Herald Office,
the customers

PATENT MEDICINES,

Lands For Sale,

AGREEABLE to the Last Will and Testament of James L. Deming, late of Talbot county, deceased, the subscriber offers at Private Sale, and on credit, 278 acres of good and well timbered Land, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Hardcastle and Mr. James Broadly, in Caroline county; and also 141 acres adjoining Potts' Mill in Talbot county. These lands may be had low, provided the payments can be well secured.

Corn for sale, and 13 or 14000 well burnt bricks at the late dwelling of the said deceased. Apply to

HENRY BANNING,

April 13, 1802.

SIGN OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends & the Public, that he has removed to Easton and taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, now distinguished by the Sign of GENERAL WASHINGTON, where good accommodations may be had for man and horse. The subscriber professes no more in his line of business than he flatters himself he shall be enabled to comply with; but he assures all those who may favor him with their custom—that every attention shall be given to render their situation as agreeable as possible.

SOLOMON BARROTT.

Easton, March 6, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN away on the 27th February, from the Farm of Mrs. Mary Wedderstrand, near Wye-Mill, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, on which the subscriber now resides—The following Negro Slaves, viz.

A Negro Man named Jack Holland, 35 years old, round faced, well made, about five feet nine inches high, stutters when speaking fast, looks young for his age, and is an artful fellow, light colored, with a mole in his face.

A Negro Woman named Fanny, Jack's wife, 35 years old, of a middling size, very talkative, speaks fast, has a shrill voice, and is very importunate.

A Negro Girl named Terrell, but commonly called Crefy, daughter of Jack and Fanny, is about 12 years old, round faced, well grown, and of a thick stature.

A Negro Girl named Suck, Terrell's sister, about 10 years old, well grown, and is a likely girl.

The above family of Negroes ran away on Saturday morning last without the least provocation, & took all their cloaths and bedding, and left their two small children, one three the other one year old. If taken out of this State, twenty-five dollars will be paid for each or either of them. If on of this county, fifteen dollars each. And if in this county, ten dollars each, on securing them in the jail at Centerville, by

John Hasset,

Overseer.

Queen Ann's, ad March, 1802.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

If taken out of the State, if taken within the State.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending Negro Harry, formerly the property of Richard Deming of Talbot, he made his escape from the habitation of Mr. James Crooklands, near Chester, in Kent; it is much likely he will make for Talbot. Harry is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, thick lips, flat nose, long visage & slender, is black, and lame in the right foot, from the cut of an axe. He had on a short striped country waist coat and breeches, rusty iron shackles; it is probable he will change his dress. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him in prison so that the owner may get him again shall receive the above reward by applying to Mr. James Crooklands, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home to the subscriber living in Harford county, Maryland.

LLOYD DAY

March 14, 1802.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1862.

(No. 617.)

EASTON—(Maryland?) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

An ACT to repeal the Internal Taxes.

*Enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next the internal duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits, on refined sugars, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, earnings for the conveyance of persons, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper, shall be discontinued, and all acts and parts of acts relative thereto shall, from and after the said thirtieth day of June next, be repealed: *Provided*, that for the recovery and receipt of such duties as shall have accrued, and on the day aforesaid remain outstanding, and for the payment of drawbacks or allowances on the exportation of any of the said spirits or sugars legally entitled thereto, and for the recovery and distribution of the fines, penalties and forfeitures, and the remission thereof, which shall have been incurred before and on the said day, the provisions of the aforesaid acts shall remain in full force and virtue.*

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the office of superintendent of stamps shall continue to be discontinued from and after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two: after which day the commissioner of the revenue shall perform all the duties by law enjoined on the said superintendent of stamps, which may be required in pursuance of this act: that the office of collectors of the internal duties shall continue in each collection district, respectively, until the collection of the duties above mentioned shall have been completed in such district, and no longer; unless sooner discontinued by the president of the United States, who shall be and hereby is empowered, whenever the collection of the said duties shall have been so far completed in any district as to render, in his opinion, that measure expedient, to discontinue any of the said collectors and to unite into one collection district any two or more collection districts, lying and being in the same state: that the office of supervisor shall continue in each state or district, respectively, until the collection of the duties above mentioned, together with the collection of the direct tax shall have been completed in such a state or district, and no longer; unless sooner discontinued by the president of the United States, who shall be and hereby is empowered, whenever the collection of the said duties and tax shall have been so far completed in any state or district as in his opinion to render that measure expedient, to discontinue any of the said offices: in which case the collectors thereafter employed in the collection of the said duties and tax in such state or district shall be appointed and removable by the president alone, and shall be immediately accountable to the officers of the treasury department, under such regulations as may be established by the secretary of the treasury: that for the promoting of the collection of any of the above mentioned duties or tax which may be outstanding after the said thirtieth day of June next, the president of the United States shall be, and he hereby is empowered at any time thereafter, to make such allowance as he may think proper in addition

*tion to that now allowed by law to any of the collectors of the said duties and tax, and the same from time to time to vary: *Provided*, that such additional allowance shall in no instance exceed in the aggregate, five per cent. of the gross amount of the duties and tax, outstanding on that day; and the office of commissioner of the revenue shall cease and be discontinued whenever the collection of the duties and tax above mentioned shall be completed, unless sooner discontinued by the president of the United States, who shall be, and hereby is empowered whenever the collection of the said duties and tax shall have been so far completed, as in his opinion, to render that measure expedient, to discontinue the said office, in which case the immediate superintendence of the collection of such parts of the said duties and taxes as may then remain outstanding, shall be placed in such officer of the treasury department as the secretary, for the time being, may designate: *Provided*, however, that all bonds, notes, or other instruments which have been charged with the payment of a duty, and which shall, at any time prior to the said thirtieth day of June, have been written or printed upon vellum, parchment or paper not stamped or marked according to law, or upon vellum, parchment or paper stamped or marked at a lower rate of duty than is, by law, required for such bond, note or other instrument, may be presented to any collector of the duties within the state; and where there is no such collector, to the marshal of the district, whose duty it shall be, upon the payment of the duty with which such instrument was chargeable, together with the additional sum of ten dollars, for which duty and additional sum the said collector or marshal shall be accountable to the treasury of the United States, to endorse upon some part of such instrument his receipt for the same; and thereupon, the said bond, note or other instrument shall be, to all intents and purposes, as valid and available to the person holding the same as if it had been or were stamped, counter stamped, or marked as by law required; any thing in any act to the contrary, notwithstanding.*

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That owners of stills, whose licenses to distill shall not have expired on the thirtieth day of June next, shall, at their option, pay either the whole duty which would have accrued on their stills on account of such licenses, or the duty which would have accrued on said stills, on the day aforesaid, if they had taken licenses ending on that day: that owners of snuff-mills, whose licenses had not expired on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, shall be allowed a deduction from the duties incurred on the same, proportionate to the time that remaining unexpired on such licenses; that the several banks, which may have agreed to pay the annual composition of one per cent, on their dividends, in lieu of the stamp duty on the notes issued by them, shall pay only at the rate of one per cent, per annum, on such dividends, to the thirtieth day of June next: that retailers of wines and spirits, who may take licenses after the passing of this act, shall pay for such licenses only in proportion to the time which may intervene between the obtaining of such licenses and the thirtieth day of June next: and that the owners of carriages for the conveyance of persons, who may

enter the same after the passing of this act, and before the thirtieth day of June next, shall pay the duty for the same only to the said thirtieth day of June.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the supervisor of the north-west district shall, in addition to the same commissions on the product of all the internal duties collected in his district as heretofore have been allowed to the supervisor of Ohio, be allowed an annual salary of five hundred dollars, and at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum, for clerk-hire.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the following extra allowances for clerk-hire shall be made for one year to the supervisors of the following districts, as a full compensation for the additional duties arising from the settlement of accounts of certain inspectors of the internal revenues, whose offices have been supplied by the president of the United States, that is to say, to each of the supervisors of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina, the sum of eight hundred dollars, and to the supervisor of Virginia the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That to much of any act, as directs an annual duty of fifty cents to be made, be, and the same hereby is repealed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the certificates accompanying foreign distilled spirits, wines and teas, which are now furnished by the supervisors to the inspectors of the posts, shall, from and after the aforesaid thirtieth day of June, be furnished by such collectors of the customs, as may be designated by the secretary of the treasury. And it shall be the duty of the inspectors to account with such collectors, for the application of such certificates, in like manner, and under the same regulations, as heretofore they have accounted with the supervisors.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That for preparing and issuing the certificates the collectors performing that duty shall be entitled to, and receive the same compensation, as heretofore has been allowed to the supervisors respectively.

*Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all persons who shall, on or after the thirtieth day of June next, have any blank vellum, parchment or paper, which has been stamped by the superintendent of stamps and counter-stamped by the commissioner of the revenue, and on which a duty has been paid, to the use of government, shall be entitled to receive from such collector or collectors of the customs, or other revenue officer in the respective state or districts, as may be designated for that purpose by the secretary of the treasury, the value of the said stamps, after deducting, in all cases, seven and an half per cent, and the said officers are hereby authorized to pay the same: *Provided*, the said blank vellum, parchment or paper, be presented within four months after the thirtieth day of June next.*

NATHANIEL MACON,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

AARON BURR,

Vice president of the United States,

and president of the Senate.

Approved, April 6, 1862.

TH. J. JERBERSON,

President of the United States.

Blank Executions,

For sale at this Office,

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE ANTHONY MANGIN.

LONDON, March 7.

The renewed activity which prevails in our ports and the unlooked for delay in concluding the definitive treaty have induced numerous reports unfavorable to peace. We trust they may prove fallacious; but we are not warranted by present appearances in wholly disregarding them. It is generally understood that Bonaparte has greatly embarrassed the negotiations at Amiens, by the introduction of matters foreign to the preliminary treaty, and has given to some of the articles an interpretation inconsistent with their literal meaning. It is further said that our minister, harassed with an apprehension that he negotiated with a view to recruit his marine, and to enforce his distant possessions, rather than with a desire to peace, have pressed for the definitive adjustment, and have declared their determination to break the present injurious truce, unless he immediately concerted it to a permanent peace; and to give weight to this declaration, is stated to be the object of our naval armament.

It is known that the Spaniards have been induced by the war to evacuate the province of East American empire; and we are assured that one hundred and fifty millions of francs have been collected in South America, waiting the return of peace for its transmission to Europe. The Spanish government, on the credit of this resource, have issued decrees to nearly an equal amount; and a large portion of them has been transmitted to the French executive; a desire to obtain this money is thought to have powerfully influenced the chief counsel in his negotiation with this country, and it is now suspected, that his object is to procrastinate the congress until its arrival, when, encumbered by it of his present war, he may advance his pretensions. A fleet with 60 or 70 millions of money is stated to be shortly looked for at Cadix; and the rumor goes that the squadron fitting out in Toulon is destined to intercept it, in order hold a security for peace equivalent in some degree to the advantage France has acquired by the preponderance of her power in the West Indies. Our present object is to detail rumors, and not to justify them; and we shall not, therefore, enter into an enquiry how far a measure would be admissible pending a negotiation.

We are of opinion that more substantial advantage has been conceded to France by the present preliminary treaty, than she was warranted in expecting to derive from a prolongation of the war; her interest, as well as that of Great Britain points to peace. If war be necessary to sustain the power, or indulge the ambition of Buonaparte, it cannot be a naval war, to which his means are so incompetent. The states of the continent, weakened by their jealousies, are more obnoxious to impression, and more inclined to his hostility. We are, therefore, to hope, that in the pending negotiation, each party is sincere in his desire for peace. Delay is prejudicial to an arrangement of such magnitude, embracing such variety of interests; and we cannot conceive it possible

able for opposition to exist on abstract points, without involving essential principles. We have to remark, that on the day preceding the signing of the preliminaries, peace was more than at any previous period despaired of in public report: we sincerely hope that the present inauspicious auguries may be as happily contrasted by the event.

The funds experienced a further trifling depression yesterday—3 per cent. consols, which on Friday closed at 68, yesterday evening, after various fluctuations, left off at 67 1/2.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday arrived yesterday; the most important object of its contents refers to the notes which have passed between the Prussian and Hanoverian ministers at Ratibon on the subject of the secularization of the Osnaburg, Corov, &c. The Hanoverian minister had, on the 19th ult. delivered a second note, in rejoinder to the answer given by the Prussian minister to his first address.

In this letter he expresses his surprise and embarrassment at the unfavorable reception which his first address had experienced: and expressly declares, that his court had no view to hinder the secularizations, but only wished to manifest its rights to the countries in question.

A courier has arrived at Mecklenburg Strelitz from Petersburg, with a declaration of the Russian monarch, rejecting the plan proposed at Paris, of giving Mecklenburg to Prussia, to form a better arrangement for the Prussian dominions, and to facilitate the indemnities.

An article in the Hamburg paper, under date Brussels, February 18, says, "We learn from Amiens, that Lord Cornwallis has had several conferences with Chevalier d'Azaro, the Spanish plenipotentiary, respecting the indemnities which Spain demands from Great Britain. M. Azaro had referred the subject to his court. Until this question is adjusted, the signing of the definitive treaty is necessarily retarded."

"England has not yet agreed to indemnify the Batavians for the East India ships detained at the breaking out of the war. The new establishment of the Italian republic has also created new delays. Nevertheless there does not exist reason to doubt the peace being ultimately signed."

By virtue of a convention signed at Berlin between France and Prussia, and afterwards ratified by the Prince of Orange, his serene highness has formally renounced all claim to his estates in the Batavian provinces, in consideration of sufficient indemnities being granted to him by France on the left bank of the Rhine.

Letters from the Hague of the 20th inst. say the first consul had given orders to revise the price rules in which Batavian ships have been partially condemned in the French harbors.

Count Stackelberg, who is appointed ambassador from the Russian court to Holland, has taken an hotel at the Hague. The Austrian ambassador to the Dutch republic is still at Brussels.

Accounts from Vienna of the 17th mention the arrival of the Helvetic envoy extraordinary, baron Dietrich, with his secretary, baron Lentules. They had visited the French minister, were speedily to be introduced to his imperial majesty. A considerable degree of confusion was excited by the circumstances of the porter of one of the foreign ministers having been injured by a mob.

Melzi, vice-president of the Cisalpine republic, arrived at Milan on the 7th ult. He sought privacy, but the people being apprized of his approach went out with all the constituted authorities to meet and welcome him, & he entered the city during discharges of artillery.

The king of Sardinia has received couriers at Naples from London and Petersburg, unfavorable to it is stated, to his expectations of indemnity for his losses in Italy.

The marquis Campo d'Alange, the formerly intended minister from Spain to Amiens, has returned from Genoa to Rome.

The Spanish ambassador to the court of Berlin had, on the 23d, presented his new credentials from the king of Spain, but had not at that date been publicly acknowledged.

Latest Foreign News.

From the Morning Chronicle, March 10.

Besides the squadrons destined to reinforce our fleets on foreign stations, a channel fleet of 30 sail of the line, including 15 three deckers, will, in the course of a few days, put to sea, under the command of admiral Cornwallis; and the North Sea fleet, under the orders of admiral Dickson, which is now receiving supplies of seamen from Sheerness, is also expected to fall before the end of the present week. An official order has been sent to Woolwich, for several thousand hammocks to be sent off directly, for the equipment of those ships which had been laid up in ordinary to be refitted; and the best bower cables, which since the signing of the preliminary treaty have been discontinued in many of our men of war, are, by order of the admiralty, to be brought again into immediate and general use.

House of Commons, March 10.

One hundred and thirty thousand seamen were voted for the service of 2 months, from the 1st of March to the 25th May.

From the Morning Chronicle, March 11.

A vessel which arrived at Dover from Boulogne, brought over a report which is stated to have prevailed at Amiens, that unless the definitive treaty should be signed on Friday next, at the latest, Marquis Cornwallis would return to England. Probably this rumour may be the echo of some rumours which have prevailed in England, a good deal of doubt still continued in the city yesterday on the subject.

From the Morning Chronicle, March 12.

Three per cent. Cons. March 12, 67 5/8 falling.

On Wednesday an interview took place between Lord Hawkebury and M. Otto.

It is said that Lord Nelson is to have the chief command of our fleet in the West Indies. The Medusa frigate, capt. Gore, is preparing at Portsmouth to take out his lordship, who will proceed to his destination with all possible dispatch. Several more ships of the line and frigates have been ordered to be fitted out for immediate service & join the channel fleet.

The critical state of the negotiation still continues to occupy the attention of every one. Nothing further however, has transpired on the subject, no doubts entertained that Ministers have authorized Marquis Cornwallis to bring the matter to a speedy issue, so that peace or war will very soon be announced. In the mean time the activity of preparation in all our ports is unremitting. Although matters are thus suspended, there seems in general, to be a considerable confidence that a Definitive Treaty will be concluded.

The delay of the Definitive Treaty excites a considerable degree of alarm. The liberality of concession in the Preliminary Treaty, seems in some measure to take the blame from our ministers: and it is hoped that the inferior arrangements may require time, both parties are too deeply engaged to their respective countries to embroil them again in war, without some very extraordinary cause.

We have received the Paris Journals to the 3d inclusive. They are quite barren of intelligence. They contain no particulars of the plot to which the letters of our correspondent from Paris allude, though the article in the Monitor of the 1st, in our paper of Saturday, shews that some intrigue had been supposed to be going on. Buonaparte will have some trouble to manage the different parties of the Royalists and Jacobins, and nothing but his popularity with the bulk of the people, who sigh for tranquillity and peace, can support him. He will likewise find it extremely difficult to prevent the army while it remains inactive at home, from being tampered with, either by the Royalists or Jacobins. These circumstances give him no small uneasiness. But nevertheless, his reputation is now so much associated with the hope of peace, that to deprive the people of that, would be to

lose his only acknowledged title to power, and expose himself to dangers as real as any that can arise from the claims of discontented Generals, or the levity of mercenary legions.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the sloop Cato, in 7 days from Bermuda, we learn, that just before he sailed, the Circe frigate, with troops for the garrison, arrived there in a short passage from Jamaica. The news by this frigate was, that there were on the Jamaica station, 22 sail of the line, 29 frigates, and a number of sloops of war, including four admirals, one of whom was admiral Mitchell. They had learned at Jamaica, that the French commander in chief, at the Cape, had hung an American captain on suspicion of his intention to supply Toussaint with ammunition.

Our informant adds, that an American schooner from the eastward, had been seized at Bermuda, and sold, in consequence of smuggling gin, &c. The information was lodged by one of the seamen in consequence of a dispute between him and the captain. Thro' the influence of the custom house officer, the schooner, which was worth 3000 dollars, was only appraised at 600, for which sum he was bought in by the original owner.

The port of Bermuda is to be shut against neutral vessels after the 10th of May next, agreeably to a proclamation of the governor.

Captain Burras, of the fishing smack Nancy, arrived here yesterday, from Norfolk, which port he left on Wednesday last, informs, that the day before he sailed, part of the crew of the ship Three Friends, of New-York, had arrived there, and informed, that that ship was cast away on Cape Look Out Shoal, on Friday the 16th inst. Vessel and cargo lost. She was from Cadiz.

April 27.

From an Antigua Paper of April 8th.

KINGSTON, (St. Vincent,) March 31.

The unexpected arrival of so powerful a naval force at the time when we are anxiously expecting the completion of the Definitive treaty, naturally excites many conjectures; but we consider it more a precautionary measure than to protect our colonies against any sinister designs actually formed either by the Court of Madrid or the French Republic.

A French frigate is arrived from St. Domingo at Martinique in 13 days. We are favoured with the following translated copy of a letter from admiral Villard de Jezeux to the Governor of Martinique, dated on board the Genappe, Cape Francois 12th March, 1802.

"His Britannic Majesty's ministers have no doubt acquainted your excellency of the destination of the land and sea forces the French Republic has sent to St. Domingo."

"General Le Clere, Captain General of this Colony, being at present occupied in pursuing through the mountains the retreating bands of rebels, I am eager to inform you in his name and my own, of the success of our expedition."

"Throughout the whole extent of this Island the insurgents have not possession of a sea-port. Their system of defence has been a continued series of fire and assassination. The Western part of St. Domingo has suffered much from their bloody devastation; but the Southern part, the East, and the greater part of the North are preserved. The Chiefs of the Rebels are disagreeing among themselves, and every thing presages a speedy termination of it by the punishment of those who encourage the remaining fugitives in their support."

"I have thought proper to communicate this intelligence to your Excellency, which I have also done, to His Britannic Majesty's Admirals, and General Le Clere has transmitted it to Jamaica."

"A common interest with every power established in America is evidently attached to the expedition which the French Republic has directed against the insurgents of St. Domingo. My government is convinced of it, and I have no doubt of experiencing from your Excellency, as well as the Governor of Jamaica, the same attachment to cause really general, and the same good wishes, which ought to arise from the possible disposition of our great

passions, actuated to render without ceasing to them each other. "Adieu, General, the assurances of my consideration." (Signed) VILLARD DE JEZEUX.

April 5.

The following ships arrived here this week, to wit, Delaford, captain Young, King George, capt. Cotter, and Favonille, captain Kearton, from London, after a passage of 28 days. They bring no important intelligence. There does not appear to have been any idea prevailing of a recommencement of hostilities; on the contrary, the signature of the definitive treaty was momentarily looked for. It seems, the reason of its being so long delayed was that our government wished to improve the intended provisions for the Stadtholder, and also, that Demerara and Surinam should be declared free ports for three years, in order that the British subjects might have time to dispose of their property and remit it direct to England.

Six more sail of the line arrived at Barbadoes a few days ago on their way to Jamaica.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26.

A letter has been received in town by the Harmony, captain Lowring, arrived on Saturday from Cape Francois, from Mr. Lear, which in a great degree contradicts the reports lately circulated of the treatment received by the Americans from the French.

He says "the French speak in the highest terms of the Americans—all vessels have been released, and all such as may hereafter arrive will be permitted to depart for any other port; if they do not choose to make sale of their cargoes to the French on the terms offered."

In the Harmony, Mr. Lear's son came passenger and he intends following in about 6 or 8 weeks, as a visit during the warm months.

We understand he has appointed a Mr. Dodge to act in his place in his absence.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

MR. ROUSSELL respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston and its vicinity, that his school will be opened on Friday next (10 o'clock, at Mr. Prince's Ball Room). Mr. Russell returns his sincere thanks to the Ladies who honored his Ball last Saturday evening, and begs the favour of their company with their friends on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock.

IN CHANCERY.

April 3, 1802.

JOHN MACE

against ELIZABETH MEDDIS.

THE object of this Bill is to obtain a Decree for the conveyance of Part of a Tract of Land, situated and lying in Dorchester county, called, Head Range, and containing ten and three quarter acres and thirty square perches of land.

The bill states, that the Defendant for a valuable consideration, to her paid, did on the 3d day of April, 1794, enter into bond of conveyance to John Mace the Father of the complainant, obliging herself to make over and convey to the complainant, and his heirs, the aforesaid part of a tract or parcel of land.

That the said John Mace departed this life some time in the year 1796, having first duly made and published his last will and testament, wherein he devised the said part of a tract or parcel of Land to the Complainant and his heirs.

The bill also further states, that the said Elizabeth Meddis resides out of the state.

It is therefore on the complainant's motion adjudged and ordered that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in each of three successive weeks in the Boston newspaper before the last day of May next, to the intent, that the said Defendant, Elizabeth Meddis, may have notice of the present application, and of the substance and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause if any she hath, why a Decree should not pass, as prayed.

True Copy.

Tell.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cuy. Cas.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Georgetown, N. Y., 1802.
A committee of investigation, was appointed early in the present session, for purposes which the resolution for their appointment will best explain. A majority of this committee after consuming nearly five months, in enquiring into the frauds alleged to have been committed by former administrations, have at length at the close of the session, made a report, when it is too late to vindicate in debate on the floor of congress, the fair fame of men, who have performed meritorious services for their country, from the foul aspersions contained in the report.

From the chairman of this committee, I received a letter at 3 o'clock on the 27th of April, dated that day, desiring to know by what authority six navy yards had been purchased, while I was secretary of the navy; and observing that my answer must be in writing, and must be delivered to him by 10 o'clock the next morning, as the committee would report in the course of the day. The subject was familiar to me—no time for deliberation was necessary—I answered him the same evening; but as it would be swelling to an unreasonable length, a newspaper address, to insert my answer here, I omit it, contenting myself with the single observation, that I doubted not the explanation it contained, was sufficient to satisfy gentlemen of candid minds, and conversant with public affairs, that not a single navy yard had been purchased, nor a single shilling of money expended on their improvement, without full and ample legal authority.

This letter produced no effect on the majority of the committee—it had been previously determined that the purchase of navy yards should at all events be condemned, and it was urged in vain by gentlemen on the committee, who concurred not with the majority, and whose utmost abhorrence could not fail to be excited by the conduct of that majority, that the letter should at least be suffered to accompany the report to congress, that the defence might be as public as the accusation. But this would have been fair proceeding, and it suited not the views of the majority, that the poison it was their purpose to instil into the public mind, should be attended by its antidote, and the letter was suppressed. From this instance of the uncandid course of the majority of this committee, in relation to a person on the spot to answer them, a just estimate may be made of the treatment which former servants of the public, absent, and at a distance from the seat of government, have experienced at their hands.

Fortunately for the free citizens of the United States, a report of a majority of a committee of congress is not condemnation—is not even proof of guilt. No person laments more than I do, the too great probability that such reports will soon lose the power of creating even the slightest suspicion of guilt, in the persons they shall accuse. As far as their power extended, the majority of this committee, have gone, to rob me of that, which is dearer than fortune or life—reputation—in reward for having at a crisis portentous and alarming, to the neglect and insulted injury of my private concerns, devoted, and most zealously, a small portion of my life to the public service. From their unjust decision, I make my appeal to a tribunal where truth will be heard and will not be suppressed; and where reason and justice will prevail. Before the tribunal of the public, I am as sure of an acquittal the most complete and the most honorable, because my conduct has been right; as I am, that the men, who, to indulge party rancour, have dared to accuse me, will quickly find that public delusion is rapidly on the decline. It is for these men to reflect on the estimation in which their present conduct will be held, when this delusion shall have passed entirely away.

But it is time to attend to the report of the majority of the committee with their reasons for an unqualified condemnation of the late secretary of the navy.

After quoting the act, directing six 74 gun ships to be built within the United States, and not to be built or

erected as they wish to have the act understood; and two other acts, which had no more connection with the building of ships, than of houses—one of them authorising two docks to be erected for the purpose as expressed in the act, of repairing ships, meaning docks, into which ships might enter without unloading, and be left dry at the fall of the tide, or after the water should be pumped out, and be repaired without the expensive operation of heaving down, things totally dissimilar from building yards. And the other authorising a purchase of timber, not for the use of six 74 gun ships, as these gentlemen certainly meant to imply, if they understood their own meaning; but, as expressly stated in the act itself, to be preserved for the future use of the navy, (all the acts were passed in Feb. '99)—I say after quoting these several acts, these gentlemen proceed, 'under this authority' only (meaning the three acts) 'the then secretary of the navy, expended the sum of 135,846 dollars in the purchase of six navy yards. For this expenditure the committee conceive that no authority was given by law, nor any appropriation made, except for the two docks above mentioned, as the sum of 1,000,000 of dollars, was appropriated by the act of '99 for building or purchasing the ships only—and the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of timber, as public ships of war, had been before built under a similar authority for the use of the United States, at private yards; and as congress did, at the same time that they authorised the building, or purchasing the ships, provide for the erection of two docks only, the committee are of opinion that four of the navy yards, were purchased without authority and the money misapplied which was paid for them.'

The then secretary of the navy informs these sagacious gentlemen, the majority of the committee, that it never was contended or imagined, that the acts for procuring timber for future use, and for erecting docks, conferred any power, to buy or even to hire building yards, or as they are more frequently called navy yards—the whole power to buy such yards, was communicated by the single act, directing that six 74 gun ships should be built within the United States, not built or purchased as they represent the act. If this act did not confer the power to purchase the yards, then the purchase was made without the authority of law, and the report of the majority of the committee, though malignant is correct.

The short question then before the public is, did this act confer the power to purchase yards?

I will not labor to establish a self-evident position. Is there a man of common reason in the United States, who will believe that an act of congress directing a thing to be done by the executive, and appropriating money for doing it, does not confer on the executive full and ample legal authority, not only to do the thing itself, but to do everything incidental to it—every thing without which the thing directed by the act, could not be performed? In the present instance, an act had passed, directing that 74 gun ships should be built—There was not a stick of timber, nor an article of any kind in the public arsenals, necessary to be employed in their building—they could not be built without the necessary materials. The act, then, intended to confer, and did confer, complete power to procure the materials. So of yards, in which to build the ships—there was not one yard in the United States, public or private, fit for building ships of such a size—it was essential that such yards should be procured; and the act intended to give, and did give, full power to procure them:—and to procure them by hire, or by purchase as should best comport with the public interest; the argument of the committee, that it would have been legal to hire & was not legal to purchase, because, under the preceding administrations yards had been hired, and had not been purchased, is really too puerile, to merit serious refutation, and I am not disposed to trifle with the public, so much for the legality of the purchase of navy yards—as the majority of the committee have attacked the measure on the ground of its illegality only: I might here close my address,

but it may be proper to add some remarks to show, that the measure of buying yards, was economical as well as legal.

I know not how many years have elapsed, since congress authorised the building of three frigates. At that time, the business of building ships of war of large size, was new in this country; and it is not surprising that great errors were committed in making the arrangements for building these ships. One very great error, and for which the public have severely paid, was hiring, instead of buying ground to build them upon. After hiring the ground, it was found indispensable that wharves and other improvements should be made on the ground so hired; and at public expence. But the evil did not stop here, so the yards were too contracted, as all private yards are, to admit of such distribution of the enormous quantities of timber, required for large ships, as to enable the workmen to get at the pieces hourly wanted in the progression of the ships; hence it became necessary to employ great numbers of laborers merely for the purpose of removing timber. I have no such accurate knowledge of the expence incurred in the improvements made on private property and useless to the public when the ships were finished, and in the employment of laborers, whose services under a different system, might have been dispensed with, as to pretend to exculpate in stating the sum—but I have no hesitation in avowing that it exceeded the whole cost of the six navy yards, purchased by me.

With a full knowledge of these facts before me, would it have been a proper discharge of duty to have fallen into the same error? would it not have been a shameful sacrifice of the public interest, a wanton waste of the public money? It is my pride that the error was avoided, and that such a course was pursued, as will restore to the public, a large portion of the money expended on the yards, should a measure so pregnant with folly and madness be referred to as a sale of them.

BEN. STODDERT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

Letters of a late date have been received at Baltimore from Cape Francis, stating, that General Le Carré had arrived there from Paris Republican; that Mr. Le Carré's functions were suspended, and he was an object of departure, disgusted with their proceedings.

BALTIMORE, April 26.

Cape Francis, March 23, 1802.

"On no account make shipments to this place. The government (if such it may be called) is the most capricious, equivocal, ill natured and vindictive set of knaves that ever were clothed with authority. They will do every thing to cheat you."

"Toussaint is gaining ground, and it is matter of doubt who will ultimately succeed."

"Agents have gone to the United States, to encourage the shipment of lumber, provisions, &c. Do not depend upon them."

May 1.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the Charlotte arrived at Portsmouth from Antigua, we are informed that on the 5th February, arrived at Antigua two French frigates with troops from France, and supported by the English frigate Magnanime; on the 14th one of the French frigates was, by order of the free people of colour BURNED. The English, with the other French ship, lay off Guadaloupe, Lord Livingston, K. B. is called home. Gen. Fuller of the 59th regiment, is appointed in his place, and is over all the armies in the leeward islands.

The French government bills, now at market in the United States, are already a 40 per cent discount.

[Boston Centinel.]

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the estate of William Elgar Hinch, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to produce the same regularly attested to the subscriber, or Thomas Lewis, on or before the first day of July next: and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MART HITCH.

Administrator of Wm. E. Hinch.

THE HERALD.

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, May 11.

Joshua Sands, Esq. is elected a Representative to Congress from the 2d New York district, by a majority of 54 votes.

Thus once more the SUN OF FEDERALISM begins to illumine even a corner of the state of New York, where it has for some time past shed only a pale lustre. We feel well warranted in indulging the highest confidence that in every part of the city, the people are fast acquiring those true and correct estimates of men and measures, which will enable them to see the things which really belong to their peace and which they are already fast becoming long been hidden from their eyes. (N. Y. E. Post.)

The legislature of Tennessee passed a law at their last session, inflicting a penalty of 100 dollars on any person bringing into that State any Negro, or Indian Slave or Servant of Colour, besides the loss of his right and interest in such slave or servant.

The following article is taken from the Morning Herald of March 1, and may afford some data to conjecture what may be the state to which France is tending.

"Madame Montifan, the wife of a secret marriage of the late Duke of Orleans, gave on Friday last night a grand ball at Paris, at which Madame Biquart, her daughter, and all the Noblesse of Paris were present. The First Consul was not there—All the Noblesse were called by their Titles."

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber living near Dover ferry, a Negro Woman named Cate. She went off in the night of the 18th inst. April; she is a short well made negro, about 30 years old; is likely and talks fast in common conversation. She took all her cloathing with her, and as she had a variety thereof it is needless to describe her dress. It is supposed that she is gone upwards, as it is said she was seen near the mill-knoll by the name of Hardesty's mill in Talbot county. Cate formerly belonged to Thomas Barrow of the county aforesaid, deceased, and after his decease she was the property of Benjamin Barrow, who is also deceased, and the subscriber being the administrator de bonis non of Benjamin Barrow is under the necessity of thus giving public notice that whoever takes up the said negro and brings her to the subscriber shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars if taken in this State, and if out of this State Twenty Dollars.

DAVID D. BARROW.

April 24th, 1802.

30 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Tuesday the 27th inst. A Negro Woman named Jinny, with three small children, the oldest child is a girl of about 4 years old, and her second child is a boy of about 2 years old, the third child is a girl of about 4 months old. This Negro woman Jinny and her 3 children are Mulattoes; but the two youngest children are brighter mulattoes than the mother and her oldest child, they were supposed to be stolen away by Jinny's husband, Richard Willson, a free mulatto man, with a large bushy head, and a little pock marked, about six feet two inches high, he wore a way a round blue jacket and blue cloth pantaloons, but the rest of his cloathing is unknown; all those people have very large thick lips. Any person or persons apprehending & securing the said Richard Willson, his wife Jinny, and her three small children in any jail so that I may get them again shall receive the above reward paid by me.

EDWARD BROMWELL, Sen., Oxford, Talbot county.

April 30, 1802.

WANTED.

A BOY, of about 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.

A Valuable Farm for Sale,

CONTAINING about 560 acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, near the head of Wye River, and distant about three miles from Wye Mill. 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 260 acres are very heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centreville, to which place wood may be conveniently transported; between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the Richest bottom, and particularly adapted to grass. The improvements consist of an overseer's house, barn, corn house, and negro quarters, and there has been lately planted a peach orchard, containing about 300 trees of the choicest kinds. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms. Apply to

W. RICHMOND,
living near the premises,
Queen Ann's County, Md.
April 20, 1802.

Wanted Immediately

A HEALTHY Young Woman with a good breast of milk, without a child. Such a one, by an early application at this office, will meet with liberal encouragement.
April 27.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make a payment of Distribution to the Heirs of James Lowe, deceased, before or on the 27th day June next, otherwise the law may preclude their claims.
JOHN LOWE, Adm'r.
April 20, 1802.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with a copy of the Will annexed, on the personal estate of Morgan Brown, late of Kent county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before first Monday in November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of April, 1802.
MORGAN BROWN, Adm'r.
Copy of the Will annexed.

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, that the sale made by John Black, as stated in his Report, this day filed, of the Real Estate of Isaac Perkins, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the fifteenth day of June next, provided a Copy of this Order be inserted in Cowan's newspaper three times before the end of May next.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED that the Sale made by John Davidson, Trustee of twelve acres, part of Partnership, belong to Joseph Malley, at the price of Twenty five cents per acre, to the heirs of Joseph Sturges, who is stated to have purchased and paid for the same, and of 25 acres, part of said tract to Sewell Green, at the price of Seventeen Shillings per acre, on account of the disputed title, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 6th day of July next; Provided a Copy of this Order be inserted in Cowan's newspaper three times before the end of May next.
A. C. HANSON,
Chancellor.

The Editor has respectfully requests those of his friends who are in possession of the *Harold*, advertisements, and other printing, that they will be so obliging as to make their respective payments as early as possible.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

Public Vendue.

The subscriber being appointed by a Decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, Trustee to Sell and Convey all the Real Estate of Jesse Deford, the heirs of Joseph Deford, late of Talbot county, deceased, for the use of the creditors of the said Joseph Deford, in pursuance thereof.

WILL be offered at Public Sale at the house of Wm. Caslon, Hill-borough, on Monday the 31st day of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M. all the Real Estate of the said Joseph Deford, being part of a Tract of Land called Keld's Inheritance, containing about One Hundred Acres of Land; about 60 acres cleared and in tillage—a Dwelling House thereon, with a brick chimney, and about 20 apple trees; well watered and plenty of wood, about two miles from Tuckahoe Bridge, lying in Talbot county; William Jones who lives on the premises will show any person who may want to view the land & improvements. The terms of sale will be twelve months credit, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Possession will be given on the day of sale to the purchaser, but no deed will be executed until the purchase money is paid. The creditors of the said Joseph Deford are hereby directed to exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers to the Chancery court in 3 months from the day of sale.

FRANCIS SELLERS,
Trustee.

Caroline County, Md.
April 20, 1802.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Roberts, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce the same, by
JAMES PRICE,
Attorney in fact for
George Roberts, Adm'r of
John Roberts, Esq.

April 13, 1802.

Notice.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for the encouragement he has received since he has opened Public House in Easton, and informs them, that he has removed to the corner House near the court house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Froib, and lately by Mr. James Roper, where he has supplied himself with a set of trusty servants, and purposes keeping a good Stock of the Best of Liquors, and is determined that nothing shall be wanting for the accommodation of gentlemen. From these advantages, and his attention to serve, he hopes to merit a continuance of Public favor.

SOLOMON LOWE.

February 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, intend to meet at Easton every Tuesday until the last day of April next, in order to make such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

For order
THOMAS BANNING, Clk.
March 15, 1802.

Lands For Sale.

AGREABLE to the Last Will and Testament of James Esq. Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased, the subscriber offers at Private Sale, and on a credit, 274 acres of good and well timbered Land, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Hardcastle and Mr. James Broadley, in Caroline county; and also 141 acres adjoining Foss' Mill in Talbot county. These lands may be had long, provided the payments can be well secured.

Corn for sale, and 13 or 14000 will burn bricks at the late dwelling of the said deceased. Apply to
HENRY BANNING,
April 13, 1802.

BLANKS

Of all kind Printed at this Office with accuracy, neatness & dispatch.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, February 2, 1802.
ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Boston; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

SIGN OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends & the Public, that he has removed to Easton and taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, now distinguished by the Sign of GENERAL WASHINGTON, where good accommodations may be had for man and horse. The subscriber professes no more in his line of business than he flatters himself he shall be enabled to comply with; but he assures all those who may favor him with their custom—that every attention shall be given to render their situation as agreeable as possible.
SOLOMON BARRETT.
Easton, March 6, 1802.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

if taken out of the state, if taken within the state.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending Negro Harry, formerly the property of Richard Denny of Talbot, he made his escape from the habitation of Mr. James Crookbanks, near Chester, in Kent; it is most likely he will make for Talbot. Harry is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, thick lips, flat nose, long wavy & slender, is black, and lame in the right foot, from the tut of an ax. He had on a short striped country made coat and breeches, white yarn stockings; it is probable he will change his dress. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him in prison so that the owner may get him again shall have the above reward by applying to Mr. James Crookbanks, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home to the subscriber living in Harford county, Maryland.

LLOYD DAX.
March 14, 1802.

THE CUSTOMARY
PATENT MEDICINES,
FOR SALE
At the Herald Office.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.
AN award on the 27th February, from the Farm of Mrs. Mary Wedderburn, near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, on which the subscriber now resides. The following Negro Slaves, viz.

A Negro Man named Jack Holland, 38 years old, round faced, well made, about five feet nine inches high, stutters when speaking fast, looks young for his age, and is an artful fellow, light colored, with a mole in his face.

A Negro Woman named Fanny, Jack's wife, 36 years old, of a middling size, very talkative, speaks fast, has a shrill voice, and is very impertinent.

A Negro Girl named Terresa, bay commonly called Cresy, daughter of Jack and Fanny, is about 13 years old, round faced, well grown, and of a thick stature.

A Negro Girl named Suck, Terresa's sister, about 10 years old, well grown, and is a likely girl.

The above family of Negroes ran away on Saturday morning last without the least provocation, & took all their cloaths and bedding, and left their two small children, one three the other one year old. If taken out of this state, twenty-five dollars will be paid for each or either of them. If out of this county, fifteen dollars each. And if in this county, ten dollars each, on securing them in the jail at Centreville, by

John Haffet,

Overseer.

Queen Ann's, 2d March, 1802.

A New Druggist Shop.

new door to the New Market-Place.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the Public in General, that he has received from Philadelphia an Extensive Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c. including nearly every article made use of in the Materia Medica, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

Having formed such correspondence in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore as will enable me to procure the best and latest imported Drugs—those who think proper to honor me with their custom may be assured of obtaining their Medicines genuine, & on the most advantageous terms.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

Easton, May 3, 1802.

I expect in a few weeks an Extensive Assortment of Paints, Oils, &c.

J. S. Junr.

THE Subscribers hereby inform their Friends and Customers that they have now opened a Granary at Skipton on Wye River for the immediate Reception of Wheat and Corn, where punctual attendance will be given for that purpose.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

NICHOLAS MARTIN, Junr.
Easton, March 9, 1802.

TO BE SOLD

A VALUABLE Plantation lying in Wye Neck, in Queen Ann's county, containing about three hundred and sixty acres—There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, quarters one barn, a granary, corn house, stable, carriage house, and several other necessary out houses, all in good repair, and a good apple orchard for keeping cider. This farm is beautifully and advantageously situated on a fine navigable river, where waters form a natural barrier on one side of its exterior bounds, which saves a considerable expense in the article of fencing, besides offering an abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their respective seasons. The soil is extremely fertile and well adapted to all kinds of grain, tobacco and grass. The title is indisputable. The premises will be shown, and the terms of sale made known, on application to

JOHN KING DOWNES.

Wye Neck, Queen Ann's county,
March 21, 1802.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

An Act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any alien being a free white person may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions and not otherwise:

First, That he shall have declared on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court of some one of the States, or of the territorial districts of the United States, or a circuit or district court of the United States, three years at least, before his admission, that he was bona fide in intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whereof such alien may, at the time, be a citizen or subject.

Secondly, That he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Thirdly, That the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. *Provided*, That the oath of the applicant shall, in no case, be allowed to prove his residence.

Fourthly, That in case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application shall be made, which renunciation shall be recorded in the said court. *Provided*, That no alien who shall be a native citizen, denizen or subject of any country, state or sovereignty, with whom the United States shall be at war, at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to be a citizen of the United States. *Provided also*, That any alien who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, may be admitted to become a citizen, on due proof made to some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided two years at least, within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and one year at least, immediately preceding his appli-

cation, within the State or territory where such court is at the time held; and on his declaring on oath or affirmation, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; and moreover his appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that during the said term of two years, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and where the alien, applying for admission to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came; on his moreover making in the court an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, before he shall be entitled to such admission: all of which proceedings, required in this proviso to be performed in the court, shall be recorded by the clerk thereof: and provided also, that any alien who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States at any time between the first twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, may, within two years after the passing of this act, be admitted to become a citizen, without a compliance with the first condition above specified.

Section 2. *Provided also, and he is further enacted*, That in addition to the direction aforesaid, all free white persons, being aliens, who may arrive in the United States after the passing of this act, shall in order to become citizens of the United States, make registry, and obtain certificates, in the following manner, to wit: every person desirous of being naturalized shall, if of the age of twenty-one years, make report of himself; or if under the age of twenty-one years, or held in service, shall be reported by his parent, guardian, master or mistress, to the clerk of the district court of the district where such alien or aliens shall arrive, or to some other court of record of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the same, or of a particular State; and such report shall ascertain the name, birth, place, age, nation and allegiance of each alien, together with the country whence he or she migrated, and the place of his or her intended settlement; and it shall be the duty of such clerk, on receiving such report, to record the same in his office, & to grant to the person making such report, and to each individual concerned therein, whenever he shall be required, a certificate under his hand and seal of office of such report and registry; and for receiving and registering each report of an individual or family, he shall receive fifty cents; and for each certificate granted pursuant to this act, to an individual or family, fifty cents; and such certificate shall be exhibited to the court by every alien who may arrive in the United States after the passing of this act, on his application to be naturalized, as evidence of the time of his arrival within the United States.

Section 3. *And whereas* doubts have

arisen whether certain courts of record in some of the States, are included within the description of district or circuit courts: *It is further enacted*, that every court of record in any individual State, having common law jurisdiction, and a chief and clerk or probonotary, shall be considered as a district court within the meaning of this act; and every alien, who may have been naturalized in any such court, shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a district or circuit court of the United States.

Section 4. *And he is further enacted*, That the children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject, by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the said States, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of their parents' being so naturalized or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States, and the children of persons who now are, or have been citizens of the United States, shall though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States. *Provided also*, that the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the United States; *Provided also*, that no person heretofore proscribed by any State, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain during the late war, shall be admitted a citizen as aforesaid, with the consent of the legislature of the State in which such person was proscribed.

Section 5. *And he is further enacted*, That all acts heretofore passed, respecting naturalization, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 14, 1862.
TH. JEFFERSON, President of the United States.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The late convention agreed on between Lord Hawkebury and Mr. King, on the 8th Jan. 1862, is a most important event, as it relates at once to the government and citizens of the United States, and will ever remain a recorded proof of the pre-eminence of talent, address and patriotism of the American negotiator. In this point of view, it is said, the matter has been presented by our minister at Paris, in a private letter to a friend in this place. Without doubt Mr. King had many very formidable "difficulties" to overcome. Had the commissioners, under the 6th article of Mr. Jay's Treaty, succeeded in carrying into effect their construction of that article, the United States would have been subject to a debt of more than a million sterling; this Mr. King has, by fair negotiation, been able to reduce to the specific sum of £. 600,000. On the other hand, very serious difficulties arose in regard to the execution of the 9th article. The Board of Commissioners, under this article, (a majority of whom are Americans) claimed the right of reversing the decisions of the High Court of Appeals in Prize causes, and of riv-

ing relief to American claimants in case where, in their judgment, it had either been denied or partially granted by the British Court of Appeals.

To the mind of the English jurist, who had been accustomed to look with the highest reverence to this August Tribunal, (a tribunal that for ages had been in the practice of prescribing the rules of maritime law to Europe) it was not a pleasant circumstance to behold the decisions of the Lords Commissioners of Appeals, examined, reversed and declared contrary to the laws of nations, by a Board of gentlemen, a majority of whom were foreigners. It is a matter of no great surprise, therefore, that serious "difficulties" should have arisen on this ground, and produced the suspension of proceedings which arrested the settlement of the American claims.

Another serious obstacle which opposed the execution of the 9th article was, the amount of sterling money which the British government would probably have to refund to the American claimants, without any rational prospect of being reimbursed from the captors who had seized and squandered the American property, engaged in a war with the most powerful nation in the world, contending not for a small district of country, or for an insignificant number of inferior national rights, but for the maintenance of commerce, her independence, Great Britain was compelled to draw every penny, to avail herself of every resource to oppose with energy and success the designs of her most inveterate enemy.

While engaged in such a contest, it was to be expected that the British cabinet would procrastinate the adjustment of claims, which threatened the treasury with the demand of a sum then indispensably necessary for the present emergencies of the existing war.

Yet all these "difficulties" notwithstanding, our Minister at London, by his address, his influence (resulting from his known talents and character), and by a resolute perseverance in a line of policy, the true aim of which was his country's good, has accomplished an object, which, while it settles a national dispute, promises to restore to our suffering merchants property to a large amount, of which they have long and long been deprived.

The issue of this important business unavoidably leads our attention to the fate of our claims on the French government. In the one instance a great nation "feeling power" but not forgetting right," agrees in a liberal manner to compensate us for our losses in the other with one dash of his pen the First Consul of France erases our just claims—refuses to reimburse our merchants for losses to a much greater amount, sustained under circumstances infinitely more humiliating to our national character.

The 11th article of this important convention between Lord Hawkebury and Mr. King, provides for the payment of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, in three equal installments, on performance of which, the American government will be compensated from all further demands from the British government on this subject, in virtue of the 6th article in the treaty of 1796.

The second article of the late convention simply "recognizes and confirms" the 6th article of the Treaty of 1796.

It is a subject of deep regret, not to the citizens of the United States alone, but to the subjects of the Northern Powers, who have been neutralized by the law, and the action of justice in the English Courts of Admiralty. Owing to extended and such delay, the Government, being so much of a law-abiding nation, and also containing a large number of the subjects of the British Legislature, is by no means prepared to take any action with regard to the matter. And a number of persons, who in consequence of

THE CUSTOMARY
PATENT MEDICINES
FOR SALE
At the Herald Office;

Make known to the people of St. Domingo, that the solicitude which France has always evinced for the

By captain Doodworth, arrived yesterday from St. Thomas's, we are informed that three days before his de-

May 4
North, arrived ye
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Blank Executions
For Sale at this Office.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

To an esteemed friend, supposed to be about to quit America.

WHEN Columbia's shores receding,
Lessen to thy gazing eye,
Nor Cape, nor Island, intervening,
Break the expanse of sea and sky;
When the evening shades descending,
Shed a softness o'er the mind;
When thy yearning heart will wander,
To the circle left behind,
To thy friendship fill the glass,
Kiss the brim, and bid it pass.

When the social board surrounding,
At thee'ning's slight repast;
Often will our holoms tremble,
As we hear the howling blast;
Or gazing on the moon's pale lustre,
Fervent shall our pray'rs arise,
For thy health, thy peace, thy safety,
To him, whose frowns formed the skies,
To friendship oft, we'll fill the glass,
Kiss the brim, and bid it pass.

When in India's sultry climate,
Neath the burning torrid zone,
Will not fancy, sometimes wander,
From her bowers, to thy own;
When her richest fruits partaking,
Thy unvisited taste,
Oft will sigh for dear Columbia,
And her fragrant, neat repast.
Al! this to friendship fill the glass,
Kiss the brim, and bid it pass.

When the gentle eastern breeze,
Fill the home-bond vessel's sails;
Undulating soft the ocean,
Oft propitious be the gales;
And when e'er danger's over,
Rapture shall each heart expand,
While tears of unmix'd joy shall bid
Thee,

Welcome to thy native land,
Then we'll to friendship fill the glass,
Delighted kiss the brim, and smiling
bid it pass.

A New Druggist Shop,

next door to the New Market House.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the Public in General, that he has received from Philadelphia an Extensive Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c. including nearly every article made use of in the Materia Medica, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

Having formed such correspondence in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore as will enable me to procure the best and latest imported Drugs, those who think proper to honor me with their custom may be assured of obtaining their Medicines genuine, & on the most advantageous terms.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

Boston, May 3, 1802.

I expect in a few weeks an Extensive Assortment of Paints, Oils, &c.

J. S. Junr.

TO BE SOLD

A VALUABLE Plantation lying in Wye Neck, in Queen Anne's county, containing about three hundred and forty acres. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, granary, one barn, a granary, cow house, stables, carriage house, and several other necessary out houses, all in good repair, and a good apple orchard for keeping cider. This farm is beautifully and advantageously situated on a fine navigable river, where waters form a natural barrier, on two thirds of its exterior bounds, which does a considerable expense in the article of fencing, besides affording an abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their respective seasons. The soil is extremely fertile and well adapted to all kinds of grain, tobacco and grass. The title is indisputable. The premises will be shown, and the terms of sale made known, on application to

JOHN KING DOWNES,

Wye Neck, Queen Anne's county,
March 22, 1802.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

IN COUNCIL

Annapolis, February 8, 1802.
ORDERED, That the Act to alter the mode of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Museum, at Georgetown; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Boston; Bartlett's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

if taken out of the state, if taken within the state.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

FOR apprehending Negro Harry, formerly the property of Richard Denny of Talbot, he made his escape from the habitation of Mr. James Crookbank, near Glover, in Kent; it is most likely he will make for Talbot. Harry is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, thick lips, flat nose, long visage & slender, black, and lame in the right foot, from the cut of an ax. He had on a short striped country made coat, and breeches, white yarn stockings; it is probable he will change his dress. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him so that the owner may get him again shall have the above reward by applying to Mr. James Crookbank, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home in the subscriber living in Hartford county, Maryland.

LLOYD DICK

March 14, 1802.

Lands For Sale.

AGREEABLE to the Last Will and Testament of James E. Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased, the subscriber offers at Private Sale, and on a credit, 278 acres of good and well improved Land, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Margrave and Mr. James Broadway, in Caroline county; and also 241 acres adjoining Potts' Mill in Talbot county. These lands may be had now, provided the payment be well secured.

Corn for sale, and 13 or 14000 will burn bricks at the last dwelling of the said deceased. Apply to

HENRY BANNING,

April 12, 1802.

BLANKS

Of all the Prizes at this Office, with neatness, accuracy & dispatch.

Public Vendue.

The subscriber being appointed by a Decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, Trustee to Sell and Convey all the Real Estate of Joseph Deford, late of Talbot county, deceased, for the use of the creditors of the said Joseph Deford, in pursuance thereof.

Will be offered at Public Sale at the house of Wm. Cason, Hillsborough, on Monday the 21st day of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M. all the Real Estate of the said Joseph Deford, being part of a Tract of Land called Keld's Inheritance, containing about One Hundred Acres of Land; about 60 acres cleared and in tillage—a Dwelling House thereon, with a brick chimney, and about 30 apple trees; well watered and plenty of wood, about two miles from Tuckahoe Bridge, lying in Talbot county; William Jones who lives on the premises will show any person who may want to view the land & improvements. The terms of sale will be twelve months credit, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Possession will be given on the day of sale to the purchaser, but no deed will be executed until the purchase money is paid. The creditors of the said Joseph Deford are hereby directed to exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers to the Chancery court in 3 months from the day of sale.

FRANCIS SELLERS, Trustee.

Caroline County, }
April 20, 1802.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of John Roberts, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce the same, by

JAMES PRICE,

Attorney in fact for
George Roberts, Admin'r of
John Roberts, Esq.

April 13, 1802.

A Valuable Farm for Sale,

CONTAINING about 560 acres, situated in Queen Anne's county, near the head of Wye River, and distant about three miles from Wye Mill. 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 260 acres are very heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centerville, to which place wood may be conveniently transported; between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the Richest bottom, and particularly adapted to grass. The improvements consist of an overseer's house, barn, corn house, and negro quarters, and there has been lately planted a peach orchard, containing about 300 trees of the choicest kinds. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms. Apply to

W. RICHMOND,

living near the premises.
Queen Ann's County, } s m
April 20, 1802.

Wanted Immediately

A HEALTHY Young Woman with a good breast of milk, with or a child. Such a one, by an early application at this office, will meet with liberal encouragement.
April 27.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make a payment of Distribution to the Heirs of James Lowe, deceased, before or on the 7th day June next, otherwise the law may preclude their claims.

JOHN LOWE, Adm'r.

April 20, 1802.

The Editor very respectfully requests those of his friends who are in arrears for the Herald, advertisements, and other printing, that they will be so obliging as to make their respective payments as early as possible.

THE CUSTOMARY
PATENT MEDICINES,
FOR SALE
at the Herald Office.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with a copy of the Will annexed, on the personal estate of Morgan Brown, late of Kent county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before first Monday in November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of April, 1802.
MORGAN BROWN, Adm'r.
Copy of the Will annexed.

30 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Tuesday the 27th inst. A Negro Woman named Jinny, with three small children, the oldest child is a girl of about 4 years old, and her second child is a boy of about 3 years old, the third child is a girl of about 4 months old. This Negro woman Jinny and her 3 children are Mulattoes, but the two youngest children are brighter mulattoes than the mother and her oldest child, they were supposed to be stolen away by Jinny's husband, Richard Wilson, a Free mulatto man, with a large bushy head, and a little black marked, about six feet two inches high, he wore a way a round blue jacket and blue cloth pantaloons, but the rest of his clothing is unknown; all those people have very large thick lips. Any person or persons apprehending & securing the said Richard Wilson, his wife Jinny, and her three small children in any jail so that I may get them again shall receive the above reward paid by me.

EDWARD BROMWELL, Sen.
Oxford, Talbot county, }
April 30, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

April 2, 1802.

JOHN MACE

against
ELIZABETH MEDDIS.

THE object of this Bill is to obtain a Decree for the conveyance of Part of a Tract of Land, situated and lying in Dorchester county, called, Head Range, and containing ten and three quarter acres and thirty square perches of land.

The bill states, that the Defendant for a valuable consideration, to her paid, did on the 3d day of April, 1771, enter into bond of conveyance to John Mace the Father of the complainant, obliging herself to make over and convey to the complainant, and his heirs, the aforesaid part of a tract or parcel of land.

That the said John Mace departed this life some time in the year 1796, having first duly made and published his last will and testament, wherein he devised the said part of a tract or parcel of Land to the Complainant and his heirs.

The bill also further states, that the said Elizabeth Meddis resides out of the state.

It is therefore on the complainant's motion adjudged and ordered that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in each of three successive weeks in the Boston newspaper before the last day of May next, to the intent, that the said Defendant, Elizabeth Meddis, may have notice of the present application, and of the substance and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to show cause if any she hath, why a Decree should not pass, as prayed.

True Copy,

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Bar. Can.

WANTED.

A BOY, of about 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the PATENT MEDICINES. Apply at this office.

Blank Executions,
For Sale at this Office.



EASTON—(Maryland?) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

Foster's Gazette of the United States.

CHARACTERISTICS

TRUE REPUBLICAN.

The character of a true Republican is now in high estimation; it has burst open the door of honor to itself, and is open to every other. If it be important to preserve the true line of blood and succession, to keep from the throne every spurious pretender, and preserve the dominion on the head of the lawful heir, how much more important must it be in a republican government to study this valuable character, and lay down rules to direct it. The difficulty of distinguishing a true republican from a pretender, since all may pretend to the character of true republican or to the name, and among so many it may be hard to determine the preference. The danger of a mistake in this weighty point, is also more alarming in a republican government than in any other. In a monarchy there can be but one true heir to the crown, and if a pretender should mount the throne, only one man can be injured. But in a republican government where the powers of government are broken into many parts, and the influence goes with the power, and every true republican, whatever be his capacity or incapacity, knowledge or ignorance, skill or stupidity, has an equal right to office and wages; if one man, not a true republican, get into office, thousands are injured and deprived of their just rights. What doth it avail that in a republic all may be said to be kings, if the powers and profits be enjoyed, by any but republicans? Are we children to be pleased with rattle? No, we look for something substantial, and if we fail in that, we gain nothing. Would we waste our breath at assemblies, clubs, town meetings, militia musters and elections, in praise of liberty, democracy, republicanism, and the rights of man, run, ride & write all over the country to knock down tyranny, compels sea & land to make prodigies, and after all, suffer any other than republicans to enjoy the fruits of our labors, and the objects of all our wishes, the profits of office? We should be ten times greater fools than our enemies call us, if we were silly enough to do this. To speak plainly, we cannot do a great deal of knowledge; but then we have the more need to learn, and how can we learn unless we get into office? Our education and former manner of life may have given us but few opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and if we cannot acquire it at our own expense, why should we not in a republican government, acquire it at the expense of the public? It is true that in point of property also we may be inferior to our enemies. But is this our fault? Or are we the worse for this? We may be told to go to work. But why should we, in a republican government, if we can get into office? Who is well qualified, to come to the township as a poor man? Indeed none other ought to have this privilege. As capacity are not all men equal? And as to experience, that goes for nothing now; we are making a new experiment, and the less we mind old rules, the better chance we have for success. Some may say, that the public interest will suffer in our hands. That is impossible; the public interest is the interest of all; and if every man

mind his own interest, as we do, the interest of all will be well attended to. I could give a great many other reasons to show that a republican government is made for republicans, and none but republicans ought to enjoy any of the benefits of it. But these may suffice. When a point is proved on principle, there is no need of authority. But as our enemies are fond of appealing to precedents & rules, we can meet them also on that ground. I do not much like quoting the Bible; it is a book that true republicans read little and regard less. But as our enemies are always appealing to it, why may not we, when we find any thing in it to suit our purpose? If we do not admit its authority, we may use it against those who do. The *Megasthenes* is always as silencing as any other logic. It is written in the Bible that "I command to take the children's bread, and call it to the dogs." The meaning of this text is plain. Republicans only are the children; all others are dogs, like Hittites in Goshen, Heliotes in Sparta, Negroes in Virginia, or Pottiers in Hindostan. The republicans only are freemen and foreigners; and all others are rascals, fools, villains and dogs. I admit the text says, "I command." But I can answer this. The republicans who are the children must have the bread—all the offices of profit. All others, who are the dogs, may take the crumbs—all offices of burden or duty without profit. They may serve in the militia, provided they do not aspire to command; they may work on the highways, provided they do not pretend to be overseers; they may have also the privilege of paying taxes for the protection which we afford them; nay we will let them vote at elections for some of us, referring to ourselves the privilege which is our unalienable right of insulting, abusing and excluding them, if they presume to exercise their own judgment against our will. We will do more yet, if ever our ignorance, folly, madness or villainy, should bring us into a scrape, we will suffer them by their bread, hand or purse to help us out of it. What more would these dogs desire? Have they not the crumbs? Would they have bread also?

I think now I have plainly shown, both from reason and authority, the importance of distinguishing between True Republicans and others. Who the others are, is of no consequence—all who are not true republicans may be thrown into one common mass, and called aristocrats, monarchists, Tories, traitors, the British faction, or any other hard name. They that are not for us (I beg pardon for quoting the Bible again) are against us.

To those who consider well what has been said, it may seem strange that no rule or characteristic mark has hitherto been published for discovering a true republican. I do not think this a work of so much labor, as at first sight it may seem, though it is a work of great value and use. There are some striking features in the character, which may be hit off with such certainty that it cannot be mistaken, though all the outlines may not be described, and the coloring or complexion may be totally omitted. No art or science is carried into perfection at once. The man who makes the first essay, or rudiments has great

merit, and will receive the credit, even if he fails. I shall not say very much of the character of a true republican, which I think will enable any man of the least capacity to distinguish between the true character, and every other. I am sure I shall do an important service to all republicans who wish to know what is genuine and what is counterfeit. Others will follow me in the same moral path, and a lawyer will bring up, and teach us, to discern a republican by the features of his system, the curvature of his nose, or the protuberance of his chin, as certainly as a tailor can be distinguished by the motion of his arms, or a sailor by that of his legs. The useful & worthy citizens of these professions are naturally like citizens of other professions, but by habit and education they acquire certain gait and manners, by which they are easily distinguished. Just so is a republican: by nature they are as other men; but by education and habit they acquire certain characteristic qualities by which they are easily distinguishable. Republicanism is now a trade or profession which may be followed for a livelihood. If it be not so useful to others, it is as useful to the possessor as any other trade or profession. It makes out all past sins, crimes, blots and stains: no matter what a man has been let him become a republican, he is a new man. Indeed, the greater sinner the greater saint. A persecuting Paul made the best Apostle, and a traitor Tench Coxe makes the pink of republicanism. General Arnold or Dr. Reynolds are equally qualified for being members of the profession.

The more virtuous a man has had before the life is he qualified for admittance. General Washington was completely black-balled, & his name will never be admitted into this pantheon. But for every fugitive from Ireland, every Scotch rebel, English reformer, French Jacobin, or German illuminist, the doors, like the gates of Hell, stand everlastingly open, and all gain and honor follow the admission. It turns the greatest blockhead into a sage, and the greatest villain into a saint. It fills the head with all knowledge, and the heart with all virtue. I am now to open all the mysteries of the trade, disclose the secrets of the profession, and put into the hands of the reader a ticket of admittance into this temple of honor, fame and profit.

I proceed now in execution of the plan which I have proposed, to point out some marks by which a true republican may be distinguished from every other character. And I desire the reader, while he goes along with me, to look about among his neighbors, & examine whether my rules are just or not: for whatever we may sometimes say, it will be found that the use of all knowledge lies in the application, I fear after the professions which I have made, I run some hazard of reputation in my first characteristic. It may be thought ambiguous, not sufficiently expressive, and in fact, no way distinctive. To me it seems otherwise, and I hope, before I have done with it, to make this fully appear. But if I should fail now, I promise to make up, in future periphrastic and unquestionable characteristics.

From the Same.

The unwearied industry of the editorialists in vamping up daily in new

forms, the almost exploded tales at which they attribute their success, in ousting honest men from office, is a perfectly convincing proof that they are beginning to be aware of their danger from the flood of light which has lately been shed upon the people of this country. The attempts that have been made to expose the misdeeds of our pretensions and their reality, to explain to the people the conduct of the former administration, are fast removing the curtain of delusion. The indignation of the deceived and abused citizens is rising against the deceivers who have so long and so impudently eruduced the most worthy and respectable of our countrymen, so when the people once begin to reason, what must be the despair of the wretches whose labor and delight it is to delude the well-meaning and to perjure the upright?

At the head of the list of unjustly discriminated and worthy former officers Mr. Pickens is entitled to stand, as well because of the superior virtue and talents which he possesses, as of the torrent of obloquy which has been directed against him. Every Jacobin paper in the Union has rung with charges of his fraudulent conduct; at length, when the doors of honor and confidence are opened, and the ancient virtues of our fathers are again brought to light, and the Glories and Nicholsons, and Williamses, and Eimondses have been for five months ransacking the records of public transactions; when men like these (doubtless with great grief of heart) declare to congress that it appears, that Colonel Pickens has applied all the public monies advanced to him to public objects; nay, that he added to these sums nearly fifteen thousand dollars, which he gained on the purchase of bills (and which some honest men might have thought it no very high misdemeanor to add to their private stock) when these men tell congress further, that Colonel Pickens remains charged with two sums of \$3,483 dollars & cents, and \$3,483 dollars & cents, one erroneously paid, & the other not yet proved to have been received by the officer, part of whose salary it was, from the gentleman to whom it was advanced; when the mighty speculations of col. Pickens are thus wiped away by his bitterest enemies, by men who had access to every document that could elucidate the subject; by men who, in an official report, made under high responsibility, have shown a spirit of meanness and malignity worthy of a Duane or a Cheatham, what must the people say? Will they not begin to reflect? Will they not feel for an honest old servant thus maligned? Most assuredly, every man who knows the sweet enjoyment of a consciousness of having well served the state, must feel indignant at the base slanders that have been made on the fair fame of so exalted a character.

The care which the republicans (as they falsely call themselves) who framed the report alluded to, have taken to mention those telling facts, above noticed that still remain in Col. Pickens's debt, is extremely contrasted by the fact and mild kind of a devil-may-care attitude with which they notice the delinquency of a pious brother republican, Col. Pickens's predecessor, Christian Edmund Randolph. It was a bitter dose, but swallow it they must. A fair not yet decided has been instituted against Mr. Randolph, formerly secretary of state, for a balance

unaccounted for by him." Not another word about it. How concise—how satisfactory! Let any man with the soul of a man compare this with the rest of the report, & then say what such men deserve: let him say whether this ministerial majority of the committee do not evince a regret at proceeding to the acquittal of an upright man, and a desire to screen the conduct of a notorious defaulter. Why (will the question be asked by every reflecting man) are there not some explanations respecting the balance due by Mr. Randolph, when every statement relative to transactions of officers known to be of the constitutional "sect" are expatiated upon with such care, with such seeming rapture? It is still true, that "dog will not eat dog." The sum surely might have been mentioned. I should be loth to mislead—but I remember well that I heard this balance of Mr. Randolph's stated to be about 60,000 dollars, two or three years ago. If I am wrong, great rage of Cincinnatus, king of printers & stationers, mighty oracle of wisdom, mirror of truth, let me right! Thou knowest the sum to a fraction, and thou risest to be useful.

But great is the truth, and it will prevail. Members of Congress and heads of departments may join with leonardly printers to continue the delusion, but it will be vain. The people, I mean the honest, quiet, reflecting portion of the people, see the rapacity with which patriots can forsake their office. They see the boasted disinterestedness of these summer insects in its true colors, and see too, that their regard for the people is of the tongue, and not of the heart. They are beginning to be fatigued with the everlasting repetition of notorious falsehoods, respecting men who served them faithfully. They begin to look for some substantial blessings from the patriotic administration, and find it all delusion—they look for their works, and what a monument do they behold! Taxes taken from luxuries, and the additional burthens, laid on necessities, in times of exigency, continued; a ship of war, & a special messenger sent to carry a letter, the money appropriated for our own navy expended on a French ship, and French officers receiving their wages out of our treasury; foreigners, some of suspicious, & some of infamous characters, placed in high stations, as if our country could not rely on her own sons; age, services, worth, banished from places of trust to make room for new men; the war-worn soldier robbed of every thing but his crutch and his honor.

O Liberty! O Virtue! O my Country!

DECIUS.

From the Same.

NEW-YORK, ELECTION.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Henry W. Livingston, Esq. is elected representative to congress by a majority of 114, in the same county which, last October, gave John F. Van Ness a majority of 43. Mr. Livingston is a gentleman of excellent talents, & has too much independence of mind to sacrifice the best interests of his constituents to please a Virginian faction. He is, in short, a constitutional federalist, who will never shake the confidence which his fellow-citizens, by their suffrages, have placed in him. What honest man, then, will not rejoice that he is to take the seat of the member who the session past, has misrepresented this district in congress?

Samuel Edwards, Peter Silver, Aaron Kellogg, and Moncrief Livingston, all good federalists, are elected members of assembly by very respectable majorities, to the great disappointment and mortification of their political opponents, who the last year maintained an ascendancy in this county. Ambrose Spencer, attorney-general, law doctor, &c. who, it is said, was placed on the Democratic ticket, for the purpose of giving it weight, stands the lowest on the list. This is the more surprising when it is well known that his name was placed on upwards of thirty federal tickets, by a certain friend of his in this city. Mr. Edwards, who was removed from

the office of sheriff, on account of his political sentiments, stands the highest on the list. Thus have an honest, free, and independent people rewarded degraded merit; and thus have they punished an overbearing abuse of power.

Messrs. Foote and Van Ness, federal candidates for senators, have obtained an average majority in this county of ten votes.

Mr. Tibbets, a federalist, elected a member of congress in Richmond county, which last year gave Mr. Van Ness a majority of 333.

American Intelligence.

WINDHAM, April 25.

HORRID MURDER.

"Died, at Canterbury, on Wednesday of last week, widow Jerusha Brewster, aged 63. She was poisoned with arsenick, living about eight hours after the fatal poison was taken, in the most extreme and wracking pain, but the sympathy of feeling excited by her tortures, are nearly lost in the horror and disgust which seizes the mind when it is forced to admit that it was done by design. Mrs. Brewster lived in the house with her son in law James Morle, quite unhappily; he had been absent from the family more than a fortnight; the last bowl of flour in her cupboard, and the morning after her return home she made some pancakes of the flour while she was preparing her breakfast, two of her grand children came into her room, to each of whom she gave a cake. Soon after her daughter, Mrs. Morle, who always treated her mother well, came in with her child of nine months old; she sat two, giving the child a piece, and was over Mrs. Brewster then began her breakfast, & had nearly done when the children & the mother were taken with pinking, the two children first, then the mother & infant.

The daughter, Mrs. Morle, sent to her mother, not to eat any more of the cake; the cake into her daughter's room, and in about five minutes was taken with the most violent and wracking vomiting. The physician was called, and by proper antidotes arrested the fatal progress of the poison in Mrs. Morle and her children, but had no efficacy upon the old lady. A jury of inquest sat upon her body, and gave a verdict of "poison by design." The body was opened, and a considerable quantity of arsenick taken out. The cakes that remained were examined, and pieces of the poison were found in them. In the enquiry after the murderer, circumstances fixed the public mind upon the son in law Morle. He has been examined by the civil authority of the town, but no positive evidence appeared then, and he was set at liberty.

"Mrs. Brewster's funeral was attended by a vast concourse of people on Friday. The Rev. Mr. H. being absent, of whose church she was a member, the Rev. Mr. Waterman, of Windham, preached on the occasion from 2 Cor. 5. 10. "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ."

NEW-YORK, May 5.

A Bermuda paper of the 28th ult. received at the office of this Gazette yesterday, says, "A short time since, the measles was introduced into this town from New-York which has proved fatal to a number of children, many of them, as well as grown persons, have the whooping cough and measles together. The introduction of disorders from foreign parts has always been for want of a little attention in the health officers."

We learn (says the same paper) that as soon as the French troops arrived off Guadaloupe, the blacks massacred all the whites in the place.

THEATRICAL CURIOSITY.

The Two Crows, which arrived a few days since from Senegal, we understand will be introduced into the triumphal procession on Monday evening at Mr. Cooper's benefit. It is presumed, their first appearance on stage.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Extract of a letter dated Cape Francois, April 13, 1802, received at Wilmington, (Delaware.)

"It was said a few days ago, that Gen. Le Clerc was not pleased with the Americans, for speaking unfavorably of the French bills, and that to mortify them, he will not give them any bills, but pay them in cash, for provisions sold to the government. He has been so busy since his return from Fort Republican, that they have as yet got neither. To-morrow, or next day, they are to have one fourth in cash, and three fourths in bills, agreeable to their contract, or rather the pleasure of the government, which being now supplied with provisions, takes no more in regulation, consequently flour has fallen to 3 dollars. In Port au Prince, it is 10 dollars, the government price.

You no doubt must have read the accounts of the treatment the Americans receive here; they are not indeed treated with that politeness we might expect from Frenchmen—but I expect there is some exaggeration. Captain Rogers of Baltimore, and Davidson of Philadelphia, have both been put in prison; the former is supposed to have said something against the government since his arrival, and the latter is suspected for being concerned in a ship with Toussaint, which vessel is now in the harbor of Cape Francois, with Toussaint's figure for a head.

Price Current, at the Cape: Flour 9—pork 12—beef 12 to 13—corn 5 per bush—lumber 60 dollars per m in demand—Yellow Nankens 17 per bundle—White do. 15 a 16—Flour 10 to 11—Britannia 2—Tiles 20 per m.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated May 6.

"Tobias Lear, our consul at the Cape, arrived here yesterday. The accounts he brings is much as I expected. The French did not acknowledge him officially—said they had no authority to do so, and knew no such character. It appears, that Toussaint has generally been laying on his ears, while the climate and disposition were preparing the enemy for his attack, which he has twice made with success. He comes on them in the night with great fury, which drives them into confusion and almost despair. He possessed to full a confidence of victory, that he had confidentially advised Lear to hasten the departure of all Americans, that they (as his friends) might not fall in the general assault which was soon to take place against all the whites without discrimination, which it would be impossible to make at that confused period. Right fall of the line had failed for the Chesapeake, most of the others had returned, so that there appeared no place to flee to.

"That an embargo had been laid on the American vessels, but lately taken off, when they were in possession of the provisions—that many, or all, were waiting for settlements. Every insult that could be offered to a nation the Americans suffered. Captain Rogers (late of the Maryland) and three other captains were imprisoned, &c."

NOTICE.

"THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Dutchess county, who obtained from the Orphan's court of the said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration to the estate of the late William M. M. with copy will be received, in the Personal Estate of the said M. M. of the said county, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor to the subscribers, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate."

Given under my hand this 10th day of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.

THE COURT-MARTY. FOR SALE. At the Court Office.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY-MORNING, May 25.

We learn that on Friday night last, the dwelling house of Mr. Isaac Farrington, of Somerset county, sustained considerable injury by lightning—but what is particularly distressing in this event is, the loss of Mr. Farrington's son [a child] who became an instant victim to the destructive spark.

In our last we announced the ratification of the Definitive Treaty. We are now favored with the articles; but too late for this week's paper. They shall appear in our next.

The Rev. Messrs. Francis Abury & Richard Whatcoat, two of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arrived in this city last evening, in order to attend the annual conference of the ministers & preachers of that denomination, which commences this day. The said bishops have lately been travelling in the western and southern parts of the United States, & we are informed they are possessed of pleasing accounts of the work of religion in those parts; that to-morrow forenoon, after preaching in the Methodist church in Fourth-street, they are to read letters and accounts of that great and glorious work.

The profane ignorance of most of those democrats whose superior talents have dragged them into office, has almost become proverbial. Instances of stupidity in the most common business of legislation, every day occur. The following anecdote may be relied on as a fact:

A late member of the general assembly of Maryland went to Annapolis to look up his board in a house with several other members. A few minutes after his arrival, two of his colleagues fell into a conversation upon a subject which was to be discussed in the house that day; but not attending upon the manner in which they were to vote, they turned to the raw democrats (who were standing by) and asking what was placed on the table, and addressed him thus: "Well, Mr. —, what are you for, the pro game or the anti game?" The member, (somewhat of an expert) thinking these were some new and palatable dishes, of which he would willingly have a smack, replied, "I'm very fond of both."

[Continued.]

Had the ruling party felt any desire to conciliate, they would have kept short of extremes. They would have made some display of their power to do a great deal, and then boasted of their forbearance, because they did not do it. They would have even made their moderation a plausible occasion to triumph against the federalists, who, under Washington and Adams, had tied constitutional knots which they could not untie & did not dare to cut. No party could have a better plea for staying their sacrilegious hands; no man lawfully well, in such cases, to talk about their principles and their restraints, as those who have none. There is no fence where good morals are so touchingly enforced as by the sons of vice at the gallows.

Why then have these advantages been thrown away? Why have the Jacobins drawn the revolutionary sword & thrown away the scabbard? Because Virginia is confident of her own strength, and holds her Pennsylvania and New-York allies in contempt. This strength may be sufficient while it exists in opinion—it will be found frail on the trial.

[Continued.]

The following is a description of the Burns, the late Scottish poet, given by himself.

"The most placid good nature and sweetness of disposition: a warm heart, gradually devoted with all its powers to love me: vigorous health, and sprightly cheerfulness, set off to the best advantage, by a more than common manly handsome figure. There, I think, in a woman, may make a good wife, though she should never have read

page, but the Scriptures of the Old & New Testament, nor have danced in a brighter assembly than a penny pay wedding."

DEATHS.

Departed this life on Thursday the 13th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Role, consort of Mr. William Role, residing near this place.

And on Wednesday night last, after a tedious illness, Mr. John Duncan, an old and respectable citizen of this town.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A publication, under the signature of B. Richardson, having appeared in last Tuesday's Herald, announcing to the world, that I was a coward and a liar. I hope the public will be so indulgent as to suspend their opinion until I shall have leisure to explain the whole affair between us. Had Mr. Richardson's futile reasons for so doing been known by the public, I should deem it unnecessary to take any notice of his publication; but as an improper impression may be made on the minds of some from the want of proper information on the subject, I am compelled to come forward, and disprove his slanderous allegations. Being engaged in business, it is entirely out of my power to do it in this day's paper, but as soon as avocations from business permit, I will do it by evidence the most incontrovertible.

Falso anticipate being published, as a coward by R. Barroll of Chester town; my reasons for refusing to fight Barroll, shall appear in due time. The public will then be able to judge whether or not, I deserve either the epithet of Coward or Liar.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

May 25, 1802.

Notice.

In consequence of Lambert W. Spencer, Merchant of Boston, not answering a challenge sent by me to him, on the 17th inst. by his attorney, I have refused afterwards to meet him, and have published a statement in the Herald to that effect.

RICH. BARROLL.

May 13, 1802.

Easton Academy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the standing committee in their behalf, will proceed to the choice of a Professor of the Mathematics in the Academy of the application which may be made to them previously to the first day of September: from which time the contract to be made with such Professor will take effect.

By order of the Board.

W. LAMMOND, Secy.

May 20, 1802.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm, containing 100 acres, a sufficient quantity of which is under the plow. It is situated within one mile of Hillsborough, and there are several good commodious houses now building on said farm. For terms apply to

RGB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Myrtlewood, in Miles River.

May 24, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

May 19, 1802.

James Corrie, Administrator of John Corrie, v.

Ordered that the creditors of the said John Corrie, by the publication of this order at least three times before the 10th day of June next, in the Boston Herald, be notified to bring in their claims with vouchers thereon, as or before the 10th day of June next, at the Court then to be held in the said Court, to the effect of the said order.

JAMES H. HOWARD,

Secy. of the Court.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of David Smith, late of said county, deceased—all having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Adminr.

of David Smith. Am. 19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber have obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Arthur Bryan, late of Talbot County, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 24th day of May, 1802.

Wm. Richmond, Adminr.

Wm. Bryan, Adminr.

(Wye Manor.) 6w—19.

Notice.

ALL those who were purchasers at the different Vendues of the late Mr. Arthur Bryan's property, are desired to come and pay their Bonds or Notes as they become due—such as neglect will oblige me to bring suits, which I earnestly wish to avoid.

Wm. RICHMOND, Adminr.

Administrator of Arthur Bryan, deceased.

May 25, 1802. 6w—19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Capt. John Handy, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having any claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same with vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of November next, as they may be otherwise by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1802.

JAMES BACON, Adminr.

6w—19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nehemiah Dorman, late of Worcester county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty third day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two.

MATTHEW DORMAN,

Administrator. 6w—19.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of George Rice, late of Worcester county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two.

MARY ANN RICE,

Administrator. 6w—19.

Notice.

THE Members of the New Market Jockey Club, are requested to meet at New-Markets, on the 21st of June, for the purpose of forming a Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

DENWOOD HIGGS,

Secy. Pro. Tem.

May 16, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

May 17, 1802.

ORDERED that the sales made by John Edmondson, Trustee for the benefit of the Creditors of Robins Chamberlaine, as stated in his Report this day filed, shall be ratified unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before 20th day of June next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted at least 3 times in Cowan's paper before the 10th day of said June.

The said sales is of the land mortgage, by the said Chamberlaine to Anne Maria Holliday, and the amount of the sales which were of the land, divided into many Lots, is stated to be \$1000 Dollars, of which, on the day of sale, 3500 Dollars 75 cents were due on the said mortgage to Mrs. Holliday.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY.

May 6, 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Charles M. Brownell, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of persons insolvent debtors," passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as he can at this time ascertain the same, on oath being sworn to by the petitioner; the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Charles M. Brownell hath resided in the State of Maryland two years last preceding the passing of the said act; and the said Charles M. Brownell, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the Chancellor the effect in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list of creditors, the amount of their debts, and by him as the time of paying the said act. His petition was read and ordered that the said Charles M. Brownell, by causing a copy of the same to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper before the tenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office on the twenty second day of June next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said Charles M. Brownell, then and there making the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

REWARD is given for the subscriber on the 10th of the 10th inst. a bright bay horse named TOM, about five feet high, or ten inches in height, between thirty and forty years of age. He is a valuable fellow, on a farm, and understands well the care of horses, a good cook and waiter in a family; is polite and complaisant, though fond of liquor; his dress is very dirty. Whoever takes up said runaway and brings him to the subscriber, living in Kent county, State of Maryland, shall have a reward of Eighty Dollars, if taken in this State, and if out of the State, the above reward of Eighty Dollars, with all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Kent County, May 15, 1802.

Notice.

THE Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Maryland, are notified, according to the constitution of said Church, that the next convention thereof, shall be held in Eastern Neck, on the 10th of June, 1802.

JAMES G. J. BEND, Secy.

May 13.

WANTED.

A BOY, of about 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.

IN CHANCERY.

May 5, 1802.

James Lloyd, William Bryan, William Mansley, Thomas Corwille, Philip Taylor and Simon Wicks, v.

William, James, Elizabeth, Anne, Ann and Margaret Tilden, William Milbanks Tilden, Harriet Tilden, Elizabeth Tilden, Charles Tilden.

THE effect of the bill filed in this cause is to return to the complainants William Bryan, William Mansley, Thomas Corwille, Philip Taylor, and Simon Wicks, the legal title, in fee certain, Lands mentioned in the bill, which were then sold by James Lloyd, the subscriber complainant, and which said lands were conveyed in trust, on the 20th day of May, 1780, to James Tilden, now deceased, from whom the legal title in the said lands has come to the Defendants, who are his heirs at law. The bill prays, that the Defendants William Tilden, Richard Milbanks Tilden, Harriet Tilden, Elizabeth Tilden, Charles Tilden, and Charles Tilden, be set aside of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon in motion of the complainants, ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Boston newspaper at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of June next, to the intent that the said Defendants may have notice of the said application, and the object of the bill, and may be required to appear in this cause to perform or to be satisfied on or before the second Tuesday of October next, to show cause if any they have why a Decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of William Elmore, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MART HITCH.

6w—19. Administrator.

IN CHANCERY.

May 15th, 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Peter Mayford, of Dorchester county, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of persons insolvent debtors," passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath being sworn to by the petitioner, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Peter Mayford hath resided in this State two years previous to the passing of the said act, and the said Peter Mayford, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the Chancellor the effect in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list of creditors, the amount of their debts, and by him as the time of paying the said act. His petition was read and ordered that the said Peter Mayford, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Boston newspaper before the tenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office on the twenty second day of June next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said Peter Mayford, then and there making the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Blank Executions.

For Sale at this Office.

BALLAD.

REBECCA was the fairest maid
That on the Danube's borders play'd
And many a handsome nobleman,
For her in tilt and tourney ran,
While she in secret wish'd to see
What youth her husband was to be.

Rebecca heard the gongs say,
"Alone from dusk till midnight stay
Within the church porch o'er and o'er
"Till dark."
"Upon the vigil of St. Mark,
"And, lovely maiden you shall see
"What youth your husband is to be."

Rebecca when the night grew dark,
Upon the vigil of St. Mark,
Observed by Paul, a roguish scout,
Who guerdoned the task the went about,
Stepp'd to St. Stephen's church to see,
What youth her husband was to be.

Rebecca heard the screech owl cry,
And saw the black bat round her fly;
She sat till wild with fear at last,
Her blood grew cold, her pulse beat fast.
"And yet, rash maid, she stopp'd to see
What youth her husband was to be."

Rebecca heard the midnight chime,
Ring out the yawning peal of time,
When thronged Paul, unluckily knave,
Rose like a spectre from the grave,
And cried, "Fair maiden, come with me;
"For I your bridegroom am to be."

Rebecca turn'd her head aside,
Sent forth a horrid shriek and died—
While Paul confess'd himself in vain,
Rebecca never spoke again.
An little hapless girl, did she,
Think death her bridegroom was to be.

Rebecca, may thy story long
Instruct the giddy and the young!
Fright not, kind youths, the timid
Fair.
And you, too, gentle maids, beware;
Nor seek by doubtful arts, to see
What youths your husbands are to be.
—*Union Mag. July, 1801.*

A New Druggist Shop,

next door to the New Market House.

THE subscriber takes this method
to inform his friends and the
Public in General, that he has receiv-
ed from Philadelphia an Extensive As-
sortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines,
&c. including nearly every article
made use of in the Materia Medica,
which he is determined to sell at the
most reduced prices.

Having formed such correspondence
in the cities of Philadelphia and Balti-
more as will enable me to procure the
best and latest imported Drugs—
those who think proper to honor me
with their custom may be assured of
obtaining these Medicines genuine, &
on the most advantageous terms.

Orders from the country will be
cheerfully received and promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Juor.

Easton, May 3, 1802.

I expect in a few weeks an Ex-
tensive Assortment of Paints, Oils,
&c.

J. S. Junr.

TO BE SOLD

A VALUABLE Plantation lying in
Wye Neck, in Queen Anne's county,
containing about three hundred and forty
acres—There are on the premises a com-
fortable dwelling house, kitchen, quarters,
the barn, a ferry, corn house, stable,
cottage house, and several other necessary
buildings, all in good repair, and a good
apple orchard for keeping cider. This
farm is beautifully and advantageously
situated on a fine navigable river, which
waters form a natural barrier on the
side of its exterior bounds, which
renders a considerable expense in the article
of fencing, besides affording an abundance
of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their
season. The soil is extremely
fertile and well adapted to all kinds of
grain, tobacco and grass. The title is
indisputable. The premises will be shown,
and the terms of sale made known, on ap-
plication to

JOHN KING DOWNES,
Wye Neck, Queen Anne's county,
March 2, 1802.

IN COUNCIL

Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter
such parts of the constitution and form
of government as relate to voters, and
the qualifications of voters, passed at
the last session of the general assembly
of this state, be published twice in
each week, for the space of three
months, successively, in the Maryland
Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal
Gazette, the American, and the Te-
legraph, at Baltimore; the Museum,
at George-town; the National Intel-
ligencer; the paper at Easton; Bar-
gis's paper, at Frederick-town; and
in the Washington Spy.

By order,
NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the consti-
tution and form of government as relate
to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General
Assembly of Maryland, That every
male citizen of this state,
and no other, above twenty-one years
of age, having resided twelve months
in the county, next preceding the
election at which he offers to vote, and
every free white male citizen of this
state above twenty-one years of age,
and having obtained a residence of
twelve months next preceding the
election in the city of Baltimore or the
city of Annapolis, and at which he
offers to vote, shall have a right of suf-
frage, and shall vote by ballot in the
election of such county or city, or ei-
ther of them, for delegates to the ge-
neral assembly, electors of the senate,
and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every
part of the constitution and form of
government of this state repugnant to,
or inconsistent with, the provisions of
this act, shall be and the same are her-
by abrogated, annulled, and made
void.

And be it enacted, That if this act
shall be confirmed by the general as-
sembly, after the next election of dele-
gates, in the first session after such new
election, as the constitution and form
of government directs, that in such case
this act, and the alteration of the said
constitution contained therein, shall
be considered as a part, and shall con-
stitute and be valid as a part, of the
said constitution and form of govern-
ment, to all intents and purposes, any
thing therein contained to the contrary
notwithstanding.

Lands For Sale.

A GREABLE to the Last Will and
Testament of James E. Denny,
late of Talbot county, deceased, the sub-
scriber offers at Private Sale, and on a
credit, 278 acres of good and well-impro-
ved Land, adjoining the lands of Mr. Tho-
mas Hardcastle and Mr. James Broadway,
in Caroline county; and also 141 acres
adjoining Peter's Mill in Talbot county—
These lands may be had long, provided the
payments can be well secured.

Corn for sale, and 15 or 16000 well
burnt bricks, at the late dwelling of the
said deceased. Apply to

HENRY BANNING.

April 13, 1802.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the
subscriber, of Kent county, hath
obtained from the Orphan's court of
Kent county, in Maryland, letters of
administration, with a copy of the
Will annexed, on the personal estate of
Morgan Brown, late of Kent county,
deceased; all persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same with the
vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at
or before six Monday in November
next, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under my hand this
fourteenth day of April, 1802.

MORGAN BROWN, Adm'r
Copy of the Will annexed.

The Editor very respectfully re-
quests those of his friends who are in
arrears for the Herald, advertisements,
and other printing, that they will be so
obliging as to make their respective
payments as early as possible.

WANTED.

A BOY, of about 13 or 14 years
of age, as an apprentice to the
Painting Business. Apply at this
office.

Public Vendue.

The subscriber being appointed by a De-
cree of the Honorable the High Court of
Chancery, Trustee to Sell and Convey
all the Real Estate of Hester Deford,
late of Talbot county, deceased, for the use of
the creditors of the said Joseph Deford,
in pursuance thereof.

WILL be offered at Public Sale at
the house of Wm. Caffon, Hill-
borough, on Monday the 31st day of
May, at 3 o'clock, P. M. all the Real
Estate of the said Joseph Deford, being
part of a Tract of Land called Field's
Inheritance, containing about One
Hundred Acres of Land; about 60
acres cleared and in tillage—a Dwelling
House thereon, with a brick chimney,
and about 30 apple trees; well watered
and plenty of wood; about two
miles from Tuckahoe Bridge, lying in
Talbot county; William Jones who
lives on the premises will shew any per-
son who may want to view the land &
improvements. The terms of sale will
be twelve months credit, the purchaser
to give bond with approved security,
with interest from the day of sale.—
Possession will be given on the day of
sale to the purchaser, but no deed will
be executed until the purchase money
is paid. The creditors of the said Jo-
seph Deford are hereby directed to ex-
hibit their claims with the proper
vouchers to the Chancery court in 3
months from the day of sale.

FRANCIS SELLERS,
Trustee.

Caroline County,
April 20, 1802.

A Valuable Farm for Sale,

CONTAINING about 560 acres,
situated in Queen Anne's county,
near the head of Wye River, and dis-
tant about three miles from Wye
Mill. 300 acres are cleared and in
high cultivation; about 260 acres are
very heavily timbered, and within five
miles of Centerville, to which place
wood may be conveniently transpor-
ted—between 20 and 30 acres of the
cleared land are of the richest bottom,
and particularly adapted to grain. The
improvements consist of an overseer's
house, barn, corn house, and negro
quarters, and there has been lately
planted a peach orchard, containing a-
bout 300 trees of the choicest kinds.—
Said farm will be sold with or without
the stock, on the most accommodating
terms. Apply to

W. RICHMOND,
living near the premises.
Queen Anne's County, } 2 m.
April 20, 1802. } 15.

Wanted Immediately

A HEALTHY Young Woman
with a good breast of milk, with-
out a child. Such a one, by an early
application at this office, will meet with
liberal encouragement,
April 27.

30 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on
Tuesday the 27th inst. A Negro
Woman named Jinny, with three small
children, the oldest child is a girl of
about 4 years old, and her second child
is a boy of about 3 years old, the third
child is a girl of about 6 months old.
This Negro woman Jinny and her 3
children are Mulattos, but the two
youngest children are brighter mulat-
tos than the mother and her oldest
child, they were supposed to be stolen
away by Jinny's husband, Richard
Wilson, a free mulatto man, with a
large bushy head, and a little pock-
marked, about six feet two inches high,
he wore a way a round blue jacket and
blue cloth pantaloons, but the rest of
his clothing is unknown; all those
people have very large thick lips.—
Any person or persons apprehending &
securing the said Richard Wilson,
his wife Jinny, and her three small
children in any jail so that I may get
them again shall receive the above re-
ward paid by me.

EDWARD BROMWELL, Senr.
Oxford, Talbot county, }
April 30, 1802.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

IN CHANCERY.

April 2, 1802.

JOHN MACE

against
ELIZABETH MEDDIS.

THE object of this Bill is to ob-
tain a Decree for the convey-
ance of Part of a Tract of Land, situat-
ed and lying in Dorchester county,
called, Head Range, and containing
ten and three quarter acres and thirty
square perches of land.

The bill states, that the Defendant
for a valuable consideration, to her paid,
did on the 3d day of April, 1771, en-
ter into bond of conveyance to John
Mace the Father of the complainant,
obliging herself to make over and
convey to the complainant, and his
heirs, the aforesaid part of a tract
or parcel of land.

That the said John Mace departed
this life some time in the year 1795,
having first duly made and published
his last will and testament, wherein he
devoted the said part of a tract or par-
cel of Land to the Complainant and
his heirs.

The bill also further states, that the
said Elizabeth Meddis resides out of
the state.

It is therefore on the complainant's
motion adjudged and ordered that he
cause a copy of this order to be inserted
in each of these successive weeks in the
Eastern newspaper before the last day
of May next, to the intent, that the
said Defendant, Elizabeth Meddis,
may have notice of the present applica-
tion, and of the substance and object
of the bill, and may be warned to ap-
pear in this court, in person or by fol-
licitor, on or before the first Tuesday in
October next, to shew cause if any she
hath, why a Decree should not pass,
as prayed.

True Copy,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Can.

A list of Tracts and Lots of Land in Car-
oline County, held by persons not resi-
dents of said county; the amount of
Taxes thereon respectively due for the
year 1802, and the names of the per-
sons respectively chargeable with the
payment of the same, the taxes thereon
being now due and unpaid, and no
personal property can be found in Car-
oline County liable for, or chargeable with
the same.

Names of persons. Tracts or lots Taxes
of Land due.

Mariab Mac Dear-		
man,		
John Farner's heirs, Abner Park,	3	5
William Elliott Graf-		
fish's heirs,	15	
Thomas Stidham's		
heirs,	Pratts Hope,	2
James Cooke, Baynards Cove,		
heirs,	13	3
John Chesbire's		
heirs,	Hanse and lot in	
	Denton,	8
		9

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the
county tax, proportion of advertising, and
other legal charges, due on the lands afore-
said shall be paid to John Mitchell, Esq.,
Collector of the County Tax for Caroline
County on or before the first Tuesday of
August next, the lands charged as afore-
said, or such part thereof as may be ne-
cessary to discharge the sum due thereon
shall be sold to the highest bidder for the
payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax
for Caroline County.

JOHN YOUNG, Clk.

May 1st, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of
John Roberts, Esq. late of Talbot
county, deceased, are hereby requested to
make immediate payment, otherwise steps
will be taken to enforce the same, by

JAMES PRICE,

Attorney in fact for
George Roberts, Adm'r of
John Roberts, Esq.

BLANKS

of all kind Printed at this Office
with neatness, accuracy & dispatch